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Hints to Volunteers in the Field.

Hall's *Journal of Health* furnishes the following suggestions as to preserving the health of soldiers in a campaign:

1. In any ordinary campaign, sickness disables or destroys three times as many as the sword.

2. On a march from April to November, the entire clothing should be a colored flannel shirt with a loosely buttoned collar, cotton drawers, woolen pantaloons, shoes and stockings, and a light-colored felt hat, with broad brim to protect the eyes and face from the glare of the sun and from the rain, and a substantial but not heavy coat when off of duty.

3. Sun-stroke is most effectually prevented by wearing a silk handkerchief in the crown of the hat.

4. Colored blankets are best, and if lined with brown drilling, the warmth and durability are doubled, while the protection against dampness from lying on the ground is almost complete.

5. Never lie or sit down on the grass or bare ground for a moment; rather use your hat—a handkerchief even, is a great protection. The warmer you are the greater need for this precaution, as a damp vapor is immediately generated, to be absorbed by the clothing, and to cool you off too rapidly.

6. While marching, or on other active duty, the more thirsty you are, the more essential is it to safety of life itself, to rinse out the mouth two or three times, and *then* take a swallow of water at a time, with short intervals. A brave French general, on a forced march, fell dead on the instant, by drinking largely of cold water, when snow was on the ground.

7. Abundant sleep is essential to bodily efficiency, and to that alertness of mind which is all-important in an engagement; and few things more certainly and more effectually prevent sound sleep than eating heartily after sundown, especially after a heavy march or desperate battle.

8. Nothing is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long continued effort, than the avoidance of everything as a drink except cold water, *not* excluding coffee at breakfast. Drink as little as possible, of even cold water.

9. After any sort of exhausting effort, a cup of coffee, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength, until nature begins to recover herself.

10. Never eat heartily just before a great undertaking; because the nervous power is irresistibly drawn to the stomach to manage the food eaten, thus drawing off that supply which the brain and muscles so much need.

11. If persons will drink brandy, it is comparably safer to do so *after* an effort than before; for it can only give a transient strength, lasting but a few minutes; but as it can never be known how long any given effort is to be kept in continuance, and if longer than the few minutes, the body becomes more feeble than it would have been without stimulus, it is clear that its use *before* an effort is always hazardous, and is always unwise.

12. Never go to sleep, especially after a great effort, even in hot weather, without some covering over you.

13. Under all circumstances, rather than lie down on the bare ground, lie in the hollow of two logs placed together, or across several smaller pieces of wood, laid side by side; or sit on your hat, leaning against a tree. A nap of ten or fifteen minutes in that position will refresh you more than an hour on the bare earth, with the additional advantage of perfect safety.

14. A *cut* is less dangerous than a bullet wound, and heals more rapidly.

15. If from any wound the blood spirts out in jets, instead of a steady stream, you will die in a few minutes unless it is remedied; because an artery has been divided, and that takes the blood direct from the fountain of life. To stop this instantly, tie a handkerchief or other cloth very loosely *between* (!) the wound and the heart; put a stick, bayonet or ramrod *between* the skin and the handkerchief, and twist it around until the bleeding ceases, and keep it thus until the surgeon arrives.

16. If the blood flows in a slow, regular stream, a vein has been pierced, and the handkerchief must be on the other side of the wound from the heart; that is, *below* the wound.

17. A bullet through the abdomen (belly or stomach) is more certainly fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter case the ball is often glanced off by the bone, or follows round it under the skin; but when it enters the stomach or bowels, from any direction, death is inevitable under all conceivable circumstances, but is scarcely ever instantaneous. Generaly the person lives a day or two with perfect clearness of intellect, often not suffering greatly. The practical bearing of this statement in reference to the great future is clear.

. Army, U.S. — Inf., — Drill
and tactics

. " " — " " — Drill
and tactics

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THE

VOLUNTEER:

CONTAINING

EXERCISES AND MOVEMENTS

OF

INFANTRY, LIGHT INFANTRY, RIFLEMEN AND CAVALRY,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST APPROVED WORKS, AND DEDICATED TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF CALIFORNIA.

BY WM. C. KIBBE,
Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General State of California.

SACRAMENTO:
B. B. REDDING, STATE PRINTER.
1855.

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DESCRIPTION OF A MUSKET.

The principal parts of a Musket are the following:

1st—The Barrel. 2d—Lock. 3d—Stock. 4th—Rammer. 5th—Mounting.

—

1—The Upper.
2—Middle.
3—Tail-Bands.
4—The Swell.
5—The Trigger.
6—The Guard.
7—The Swivels.
8—The Small of the Stock, (or Handle of the Piece.)
9—The Butt.
10—The Heel of the Butt.
11—The Front Screw of the Butt Plate.
12—The Butt Plate.
13—The Toe (or Beak) of the Butt.
14—The Lock. The Plate opposite the Lock is called the S, or Counter Plate.
15—The Bayonet.
16—The Rammer. There is Upper, Middle and Tail-Pipe; Butt of, and Little End of Rammer.
17—Lock-Plate.

The names belonging to the Barrel are—the Muzzle, Breech, Bore, Sight, Breech Pin, and Tung Screw, which fastens the Breech to the Stock.

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TO THE

VOLUNTEER MILITIA OF CALIFORNIA.

In the preparation of this work I have endeavored to present a system of Tactics which would afford the means of obtaining and imparting with facility the most thorough and practical Elementary Instruction possible for the soldier connected with either arm of the service, and thus to remedy one of the greatest defects of the Militia System of our whole country. The *immediate* object of our military organizations is not to attempt the instruction of the whole body of the militia, but to establish a volunteer force sufficient for all

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Wm. C. Kibbe, in the Clerk's Office, for the Northern District of California.]

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emergencies of a local character, and at the same time to fit them for a proper discharge of any sphere of duties known in active service.

To the volunteer soldiers, mainly, must we look for men to officer our troops in times of danger.

If this volume is found, therefore, to adapt itself to our wants in this regard, its use will not only establish uniformity in drill, but conduce greatly to the present and prospective efficiency of our State troops, and accomplish the ends desired.

WM. C. KIBBE.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

GEN. WM. C. KIBBE,
Adj't Gen'l of California:

SIR:—Having carefully and critically examined your new book on Military Tactics, we are pleased to recommend the work as the best adapted for the purposes intended of any Tactics extant.

The instruction is simple, concise and well arranged, comprising everything of real utility required for Infantry, Light Infantry, Rifle, Cavalry and Artillery Companies; combining, at the same time, all the improvements of the present day.

It is indeed a book which should be in the hands of every volunteer soldier. We, therefore, cordially recommend it to volunteer companies, as in every way adapted to their wants, and likely to secure that uniformity in their drill so much to be desired.

(Signed,) B. D. FRY,
Capt. Sutter Rifles;

M. D. CORSE,
1st Lt. Sutter Rifles;

WM. R. GORHAM,
Capt. San Francisco Blues;

THOMAS D. JOHNS,
Capt. 1st Cal. Guard, Light Artillery;

ISAAC ROWELL,
Capt. 1st Light Dragoons;

JOHN A. CLARK,
Capt. City Guard;

W. NEELY JOHNSON,
Capt. Marion Rifles;

C. C. BUTLER,
Capt. City Guard, Stockton;

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THOS. HAYES,
Capt. S. F. National Lancers;

R. B. HAMPTON,
Lt. 1st Cal. Guard;

J. W. WHALING,
Lt. 1st Light Dragoons;

JAMES F. CURTIS,
1st Lt. Cal. Guard;

GEO. F. WATSON,
1st Lt. City Guard;

ED. A. RIGG,
1st Serg't Marion Rifles.

I have examined the work above mentioned, and think it in every way well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended.

CH. P. STONE,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. Army.

I concur with the above recommendations.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Maj. U. S. Army.

I have much pleasure in subscribing to the above recommendations.

E. J. STEPTOE,
Col. U. S. Army.

Having full confidence in the opinions of those officers who have, as above, examined the system of drill, presented by Brig. Gen'l Kibbe, *I have no hesitation to recommend it as well adapted for volunteers and militia.*

JOHN E. WOOL,
Maj. General.

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GEN. WM. C. KIBBE,
Adj't-Gen'l of California:

SIR:—We fully concur with many others in approbation of your work on Military Tactics. While concise and of convenient form, it is comprehensive, accurate and, in many important particulars, superior to any similar work yet published.

We most cordially join in recommending it to the Volunteer Companies of the State.

HENRY MEREDITH,
Capt. Sacramento Guards;

L. L. BAKER,
1st Serg't Sacramento Guards;

E. E. EYRE,
1st Serg't Sutter Rifles;

JOHN M. PETERSON,
1st Serg't S. F. National Lancers.

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SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

This will be taught, if practicable, to one recruit at a time; but two, or at most three recruits may be united, when the number is great compared with that of the instructors. In this case, the recruits will be placed in a single rank, at one pace apart. The recruit or recruits in this part will be without arms.

POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

Heels on the same line and as close together as the conformation of the man will permit—the feet forming, with each other, something less than a right angle, the toes equally turned out, the knees straight without stiffness; the body erect on the hips, the upper part inclining a little forward; the shoulders square and falling equally; arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body, the palm of the hand turned a little to the front, the little fingers behind the seam of the pantaloons or the center of the thigh; the face well to the front, the chin a little drawn in, without constraint, and the eyes striking the ground at the distance of fifteen paces.

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REMARKS.

Heels on the same line.

Heels more or less closed—(according to the conformation of the recruit.)

Toes equally turned out and not forming too large an angle.

Knees extended without stiffness.

The body erect on the hips.

The upper part of the body inclined forward.

Shoulders square.

The arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body, the palm of the hand a little turned to the front, the little finger behind the seam of the pantaloons.

The face well to the front, the chin a little drawn in, without constraint.

Eyes cast direct to the front.

1. *Eyes* RIGHT. 2. FRONT.

At the word *right*, turn the head gently to the right, so as to bring the inner corner of the left eye in a line with the center of the body, the eyes fixed on the line of the eyes of the men (or supposed to be) in the same rank.

At the word *front*, resume the direct position.

Eyes—LEFT, will be executed by inverse means.

The instructor will take care that the movement of

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the head does not derange the squareness of the shoulders.

REST.

At the word *rest*, carry the right foot six inches in rear of the left heel, cross the hands in front, the backs of them outward, the left hand uppermost, and stand at ease.

1. *Attention.* 2. SQUAD.

At the first word the recruit will fix his attention; at the second, he will resume the prescribed position and steadiness.

FACINGS.

1. *Squad by the right (or left) flank.* 2. *Right (or left)* FACE.

At the second command, turn on the left heel, raising a little the left toe, and at the same time bring the right heel to the side of the left and on the same line, so that the rear line of heels shall be exactly at right angles with their former line.

1. *Squad.* 2. *About*—FACE.

At the word *about*, turn on the heel, bring the left toe to the front, carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to, and three inches from the left heel, the feet square to each other; seize at the same time the inner corner of the cartridge-box with the right hand.

At the word *face*, turn on both heels, raise the toe a little, extend the thighs and face to the rear; bring the right heel by the side of the left, and quit the hold of the cartridge-box.

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When under arms, turn the left hand at the word *about*, as in the first motion of *present arms*, and replace the hand and piece at the instant of bringing the right heel to the side of the left.

The instructor will take care that these motions do not derange the erect position of the body.

PRINCIPLES OF THE DIRECT STEP.

The length of the direct step, or pace, in common time, is twenty-eight inches, reckoning from heel to heel, and in swiftness, at the rate of ninety in a minute.

The instructor will place himself, ten or twelve paces from, and facing to the recruit, he will explain minutely the principle and mechanism of the step; he will himself execute slowly and carefully the step and then command:

1. *Squad, forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the final command, feel the weight of the body on the right leg, without bending the left knee.

At the second command, step off with the left foot, and carry it straight forward, (the body moving at the same instant) the sole near the ground, the thighs extended, the toes pointed a little downwards and slightly turned out, plant the foot flat, without shock, twenty-eight inches from the right. Next advance the right foot and plant it as above, the heel twenty-eight inches from the heel of the left foot, and thus continue to march without crossing the legs or striking the one against the other, without turning the shoulders and preserving always the face direct to the front.

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1. *Squad.* 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, which will be given as a foot is coming to the ground, stop short on the foot then forward and bring up the foot in the rear to the side of the other, without shock.

REMARKS.

Feel the weight of the body on the right leg at the command forward.

The toes depressed, without constraint or affectation.

The toes and knees slightly turned out.

The upper part of the body forward.

To march with the thigh extended.

To pass the foot near the ground.

To plant the foot flat, without shock.

The face or eyes direct to the front.

THE OBLIQUE STEP.

1. *Right oblique.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, given at the instant the left foot comes to the ground, carry the right foot obliquely to the right and front, twenty-six inches from the left, and eighteen inches on that side, turning the toes to the front in order to keep square the right shoulder; next carry the left foot, by the shortest time, eighteen inches in front of the right heel.

The oblique march to the left will be executed

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according to the same principles; the command, *march*, will be given at the instant the right foot comes to the ground, and care taken to keep forward the left shoulder.

When the recruit shall be well established in the oblique step, the instructor need not too vigorously observe the lengths prescribed for it. He will give as an essential principle, to gain as much ground to the right (or left,) and proportionably less to the front, without deranging the line of the shoulders or position of the head, which must always be the same as in the direct march.

TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, given at the instant either foot comes to the ground, resume the direct march.

PRINCIPLES OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

The recruit being in the position of the soldier, the instructor will cause him to turn up the left hand, without bending the wrist, the left forearm only acting. The instructor will raise the piece perpendicularly, and place it as follows:

The piece in the left hand, the arm but a very little bent; the elbow back, near the body; the palm of the hand pressing on the outer flat of the butt, the outer edge of the butt on the upper joints of the fingers, (the inner edge on the lower joints of the fingers, and the ends inside,) the heel of the butt between the fore and middle fingers the thumb on the front screw of the butt-plate, the remaining fingers under the butt; the butt more or less kept back, according to the conformation of the recruit, so that the piece, seen from the front (or side) shall appear per-

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pendicular, and also that the movement of the thigh in marching, may not raise it or cause it to waver; the stock below the tail-band, resting against the hollow of the shoulder, just within the joint, the right arm hanging naturally, as prescribed in the position of the soldier.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

The manual of arms will be taught to two men placed in the same rank, elbow to elbow, and next, in two ranks, that is, one thirteen inches behind the other.

Each command will be executed in one time (or pause) which will be divided into motions, the better to make known the mechanism.

The rate or time of each motion, with the exceptions herein indicated, is fixed at the ninetieth part of a minute; but in order not to fatigue the attention, the instructor will, at first, look more particularly to the execution of the motions, without requiring a nice observance of the cadence, to which he will bring the recruits progressively, and after they shall have become a little familiarized with the handling of the piece.

The motions relative to the cartridge, to the rammer and fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, cannot (well) be executed at the rate prescribed. The instructor will, however, labor to cause these motions to be executed with promptness, and above all, with regularity.

In all the times (or pauses) in the manual of arms, which are composed of three or four motions, the first two motions will be a little quickened.

The last syllable of the command will decide the brisk execution of the first motion of each time (or pause). The commands *two*, *three*, and *four*, will de-

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cide the brisk execution of the other motions. As soon as the recruits shall well comprehend the positions of the several motions, they will not rest on the motions; the mechanism of the time will nevertheless be observed, as well to give a perfect use of the piece, as to avoid the sinking of, or slurring over, either of the motions.

Before proceeding to the manual of arms, the recruits at shouldered arms, repeat the movements of *eyes—right*, *left*, and *front*, and the *facings*.

Present—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock out, and seize the small at the same time with the right hand, the piece perpendicular and detached from the shoulder, the left hand remaining under the butt.

Second Motion. Complete the turning inwards of the piece, so as to bring it erect before the center of the body, the rammer to the front, the right hand under and against the guard; seize it smartly at the same time with the left hand above the lock, the thumb extended along the barrel and on the stock, the forearm resting on the body without restraint, and the hand at the hight of the elbow.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Turn the piece with the right hand, the barrel out, raise and support it against the left shoulder with the right hand, drop the left hand under the butt, the right hand resting on, without grasping the small.

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Second Motion. Drop quickly the right hand into its position.

Support—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. With the right hand seize briskly the small of the stock, four inches below the lock, raising a little, but not turning the piece.

Second Motion. Take the left hand from the butt; extend the left forearm upwards across the body, under the cock, the hand flat on the right breast.

Third Motion. Drop the right arm smartly into its position.

REST.

At the word *rest*, carry the right foot six inches in the rear of the left heel, bring up smartly the right hand to the small of the stock and stand at ease.

1. *Attention.* 2. SQUAD.

At the first command, the recruit will fix his attention; at the second, he will resume the third motion of *support arms.*

Carry—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Carry quickly the right hand to the small.

Second Motion. Place quickly the left hand upon the butt.

Third Motion. Let fall smartly the right into its position and drop with the left, at the same time, the piece into the position of *shoulder arms.*

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Order—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Drop the piece smartly by extending the left arm, seize it at the same time with the right hand above and near the tail-band; (without the least pause) quit the hold of the left hand and carry the piece opposite to the right shoulder, the rammer in front, the little finger behind the barrel, the right hand supported against the hip, the butt three inches from the ground, the piece erect, the left hand hanging by the side.

Second Motion. Let the piece slip through the right hand to the ground, without shock, and take the position about to be described.

POSITION OF ORDERED ARMS.

The hand low, the barrel between thumb and forefinger extended along the stock; the other fingers extended and joined; the muzzle about two inches from the right shoulder; the rammer in front; the toe (or beak) of the butt against, and in a line with the toe of the right foot, the barrel perpendicular.

REST.

At the command *rest*, carry the right foot six inches in rear of the left heel, the piece resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hands crossed in front, the backs of them outward, the left hand uppermost, and stand at ease.

1. *Attention.* 2. SQUAD.

At the second word, the recruits will resume the position *order arms.*

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Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Raise smartly the piece with the right hand, carry it against the left shoulder, turning it, so as to bring the barrel to the front; place, at the same time, the left hand under the butt, and slip the right hand down to the lock.

Second Motion. Let fall smartly the right hand into its position.

Charge—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Make a half face to the right on the left heel; bring the left toe to the front, place at the same time the right foot behind and at right angles with the left; the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and about three inches from the left heel; turn the piece with the left hand, the lock outwards, and seize the handle at the same time with the right hand, the piece perpendicular and detached from the shoulder; leave the left hand under the butt.

Second Motion. Bring down the piece with the right hand into the left; the latter seizing it a little in advance of the tail-band, the thumb over the barrel, the barrel up, the left elbow near the body, the right hand supported against the hips, the point of the bayonet at the hight of the eye, the body naturally inclined a little forward. The recruits of the rear rank will take care not to touch their file-leaders with the points of their bayonets.

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Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Face to the front by turning on the left heel, bring up the right by the side of the left heel; at the same time spring up the piece with the (left hand into the right, the cock falling on the fore-finger, the thumb on the S plate, and carry it with the) right hand to the left shoulder; place the left hand under the butt.

Second Motion. Let fall smartly the right hand into its position.

Trail—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. As the first motion of *order arms.*

Second Motion. Incline a little the muzzle to the front, the butt to the rear, and about three inches from the ground, the right hand, supported at the hip, will sustain the piece so that the men of the rear rank may not touch with their bayonets the men in front of them.

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the command *shoulder*, raise the piece perpendicularly in the right hand; at the command *arms*, execute what has been prescribed for the shoulder from the position of *order arms.*

To right shoulder, shift—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Turn the piece with the left hand, lock to the front, seize it at the same with the right hand at the small.

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Second Motion. With the right hand place the piece on the right shoulder, the left hand not quitting the butt, the cock above and resting on the shoulder the muzzle up, (slip the right hand down to the toe of the butt,) and sustain the piece in this position by placing the right hand on the flat of the butt, so that the toe of the butt may be between the first two fingers, the other two on the butt-plate.

Third Motion. Let fall the left hand by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece detaching it from the shoulder and extend the right arm; seize it with the left hand a little below the tail-band.

Second Motion. Carry the piece against the left shoulder, turning the barrel to the front (in turning, place the thumb on the S plate, the cock resting on the fore-finger,) at the same time place the left hand under the butt.

Third Motion. Let the right hand fall into its position.

Arms—AT WILL.

One time and one motion.

Carry the piece at pleasure on either shoulder, or with one or both hands, the muzzle always up.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Retake smartly the position of *shoulder arms.*

Unfix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Drop the piece by a smart exten-

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sion of the left arm, seize it with the right hand above the lock and below the tail-band.

Second Motion. Drop the piece with the right hand along the left thigh, seize it with the left hand above the right, lengthen out the left arm, rest the butt on the ground without shock; and carry at the same time, the right hand to the ketch of the bayonet, turn it with the thumb and seize the bayonet at the socket and shank, so that the lower end of the socket may be about an inch below the heel of the palm, so that in wresting off the bayonet the thumb may be extended along the blade.

Third Motion. Wrest off the bayonet, drop the muzzle of the piece into the hollow of the right arm, and with both hands place the bayonet in the scabbard, retake the piece into the left hand below the middle band, place the right little finger on the butt of the rammer, bring the muzzle of the piece near the left shoulder.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece with the left hand along the left side, the hand at the hight of the chin, the forearm touching the piece, the barrel to the front, drop at the same time the right hand to seize the piece a little above the handle, the fore-finger touching the lock and the thumb on the S plate.

Second Motion. Raise the piece with the right hand, drop the left and place it under the butt; support the piece with the right hand against the shoulder, in the position prescribed for *shouldered arms*, the right hand resting on, without grasping, the piece.

Third Motion. Let fall smartly the right hand into its position by the side of the thigh.

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Secure—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Seize quickly the piece with the right hand, the thumb on the counter-plate, and the fore-finger aginst the cock; detach the piece from the shoulder at the instant, the barrel to the front, seize it at the tail-band with the left hand, the thumb extended on the rammer, the piece erect, opposite to the shoulder, the left elbow on the piece.

Second Motion. Reverse the piece, pass it under the left arm, the left hand remaining at the tail-band, the thumb on the rammer to prevent it from sliding out, the little finger resting against the hip and the right hand falling at the same time into its position.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece with left hand, but not too suddenly, lest the rammer should fly out; seize the handle with the right hand to support it against the shoulder, quit the hold of the left hand and place quickly this hand under the butt.

Second Motion. Let fall smartly the right hand into its position; drop at the same time the piece into the position of *shouldered arms.*

Fix—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

First and Second Motions. As the first and second motions of *unfix bayonet*, except that at the end of the second motion the right hand will go to seize the bayonet by the socket and shank, so that the lower (now upper) end of the socket shall extend about an inch above the heel of the palm.

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Third Motion. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle; seize the ketch with the fore-finger, turn it smartly, place the right little finger on the butt of the rammer.

Shoulder—ARMS.

(Same as in *Unfix Bayonet.*)

LOAD IN TEN TIMES.

1. LOAD.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Drop the piece by a smart extension of the left arm, without depressing the shoulder, advance the heel of the right foot into the hollow of the left; seize the piece smartly at or near the tail-band.

Second Motion. Carry the left hand from the butt to the middle band, dropping the piece with the right along the side, resting the butt upon the ground about three inches from the left heel, the muzzle opposite the center of the body, the piece pressing against the left thigh, the left hand extended upon the piece without restraint; carry the right hand to the cartridge-box.

2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Seize a cartridge with the thumb and two next fingers and place it between the teeth, the right elbow at the hight of the hand.

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3. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Tear the paper down to the powder, hold the cartridge upright between the thumb and two next fingers, near the top; carry at the same the right hand to the hight of, and near the muzzle in front.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Fix the eye on the muzzle, turn quickly the back of the right hand towards the body, in order to discharge the powder into the barrel, raise the elbow to the hight of the wrist, shake the cartridge, force it into the muzzle, and leave the hand reversed, the fingers closed, but not clenched.

5. *Draw*—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Drop smartly the right elbow and seize the rammer between the thumb and fore-finger bent, the other fingers shut; draw it smartly, extending the arm, seize the rammer again at the middle, between the thumb and fore-finger, the hand reversed, the palm to the front, the nails up, the eyes following the movement of the hand; clear the rammer from the pipes by again extending the arm.

Second Motion. Turn rapidly the rammer between the bayonet and the face, closing the fingers, the rammers of the rear rank grazing the right shoulders of the men of the same file in front, respectively, the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the butt of the rammer opposite to the muzzle, but not yet inserted, the eyes fixed on the muzzle.

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Third Motion. Insert the butt of the rammer and force it down as low as the hand.

6. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Press the thumb against the rammer and extend the arm to its full length; seize the rammer between the right thumb extended and the forefinger bent, the other fingers closed; with force ram home twice, bring the elbow well in to the body back of the hand to the front, and seize the rammer at the little end, between the thumb and fore-finger bent, the other fingers closed, the right elbow touching the body.

7. *Return*—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Draw briskly the rammer, re-seize it at the middle between the thumb and fore-finger, the hand reversed, the palm to the front, the nails up, the eyes following the movement of the hand, clear the rammer from the barrel by extending the arm.

Second Motion. Turn rapidly the rammer between the bayonet and the face, closing the fingers, the rammers of the rear rank grazing the right shoulders of the men in the same file in front, respectively, the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the little end of the rammer opposite to the first pipe, but not yet inserted, the eyes fixed on that pipe.

Third Motion. Insert the little end, and with the thumb, which will follow the movement, force it as low as the middle band; raise quickly the hand a little bent, place the little finger on the butt of the rammer, and force it down; lower the left hand on the barrel to the extent of the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

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8. *Cast*—ABOUT.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Spring up the piece upon the left side with the left hand, slide the left hand down to the tail-band; seize the piece with the right hand at the small.

Second Motion. Turn upon the left heel, bring the toe of the left foot square to the front; carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow pressing against the left heel; carry the piece to the right side to the position of *charge bayonet*, resting the small of the piece upon the right hip.

9. PRIME.

One time and one motion.

Half cock the piece by placing the right thumb upon the cock, the fingers under the small; drop the head a little, remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, carry the right hand to the cap-box, seize a cap with the thumb and fore-finger, place it upon the tube; press it down smartly with the thumb and retake the piece at the small.

10. *Shoulder*—ARMS.

(Same as from *Charge Bayonet.*)

TO LOAD IN FOUR TIMES.

The object of this is to prepare the recruits to load at will and to cause them to distinguish the times which require the greatest precision and attention. Such as *charge cartridge*, *ram cartridge* and *prime.* It will be divided as follows:

The first time will be executed at the end of the command; the other three at the words *two*, *three* and *four*.

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1. *Load in four times.* 2. LOAD.

First Time. Execute the first time of *load.* Handle cartridge and tear cartridge.

Two. Charge cartridge, draw rammer, ram cartridge.

Three. Return rammer, cast about.

Four. Prime, shoulder arms.

TO LOAD AT WILL.

Execute the loadings as in four times; turn the rammer without interfering with that of the man in front, or on the side. Neither miss the muzzle nor the pipes of the rammer, and do not drop the cartridge, are objects of essential importance, to which recruits will give great attention.

The instructor will exact regularity in the execution of the times, and in the positions; he will habituate the recruits, by degrees, to load with the greatest possible promptitude, each without regulating himself by his neighbor; and above all, without waiting for him.

READY.

One time and four motions.

First Motion. As the first motion of *charge bayonet,* except that the hollow of the right is brought up against the heel of the left.

Second Motion. Bring the piece with the right hand to the middle of the body, placing the left hand, the little finger touching the lock-plate the thumb extended on the stock at the hight of the chin, the S plate almost turned towards the body, the rammer obliquely to the left and front.

Third Motion. Place the thumb on the head of

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the cock, the fore-finger under, and on the guard, and the other three fingers joined to the first, the elbow at the hight of the hand.

Fourth Motion. Close the elbow smartly to the body, in cocking; seize the piece at the handle, let it descend along the body in the left hand to the tail-band, which will remain at the hight of the shoulder.

AIM.

Drop smartly the muzzle, the left hand remaining at the tail-band; support the butt against the right shoulder, the left elbow a little down; shut the left eye, direct the right along the barrel; drop the head upon the butt to catch the object, and place the fore-finger on the trigger.

The rear rank will, at the same time, carry the the right foot about eight inches towards the left heel of the man next on the right.

FIRE.

Apply the fore-finger with force to the trigger without further lowering or turning the head, and remain in that position.

LOAD.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. **Face to the front; bring up the right heel to the hollow of the left foot, at the same time spring up the piece with the left hand into the right, the cock falling on the fore-finger, the thumb on the S plate, and carry it with the right hand to the left shoulder.**

Second Motion. **Slide the left hand up to the middle band, dropping the piece with the left hand along the side, resting the butt upon the ground about**

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three inches from the left heel, the muzzle opposite the center of the body, the piece pressing against the left thigh, the left hand extended upon the piece without restraint; carry the right hand to the cartridge box.

When after firing, the instructor, instead of reloading, shall wish to bring the squad to a shoulder, he will command:

Shoulder—ARMS.

(Same as from *Unfix Bayonet.*)

The squad being in the position of *aim*, to habituate the recruits to wait for the word *fire*, the command may be given:

Recover—ARMS.

Withdraw the finger from the trigger, throw up smartly the muzzle and retake the position of the fourth motion of *ready.*

If, from this position, the squad is to be brought to a shoulder, the command is given:

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the word *shoulder*, face to the front, bring the piece to the middle of the body, the left thumb at the hight of the chin, the little fore-finger touching the lock-plate; next place the right thumb on the head of the cock, support the fore-finger on the trigger, sustain at the same time, the cock in its descent till it touches the cap, the reaching of which will be felt and heard, and seize the handle of the piece with the right hand.

At the word *arms*, carry the piece smartly to the shoulder and retake the position of *shoulder arms.*

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FIRINGS.

The firings are direct or oblique, and will be executed as herein explained.

THE DIRECT FIRE.

The instructor will give the following commands:

1. *Fire by Squad.* 2. *Squad.* 3. *Ready.* 4. *Aim.* 5. *Fire.* 6. *Load.*

These several commands will be executed as has been prescribed under the *manual of arms.* At the third, the men will take the positions which have been indicated, according to the rank in which each may find himself placed. After the sixth, they will load and shoulder arms.

THE OBLIQUE FIRE.

Oblique firing will be executed to the right and left, and by the same commands as the fire direct, with this single difference—the command *aim* will always be preceded by the caution *right* (or *left*) *oblique*, which will be given after the command *ready.*

POSITION OF THE RANKS IN THE OBLIQUE FIRE TO THE RIGHT.

At the command *ready*, both ranks will execute what has been prescribed for the direct fire.

At the cautionary command *right oblique*, both ranks will throw back the right shoulder and look steadily at the object at which they ought to fire; in this position the rear rank will be ready to take aim through the same intervals as in the fire direct, though in an oblique direction.

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At the command *aim*, the front rank takes aim to the right without stirring the feet. The rear rank man will advance the left foot about six inches, towards the right toe of the man of the front rank in the same file, incline the upper part of the body forward by bending a little the left knee, and take aim to the right.

At the command *load*, both ranks will resume the position which has been prescribed for the fire direct.

POSITION OF THE RANKS IN THE OBLIQUE FIRE TO THE LEFT.

At the command *ready*, both ranks will execute what has been prescribed for the fire direct.

At the cautionary command *left oblique*, both ranks will throw back the left shoulder, and look steadily at the object on which they ought to fire; in this position the men of the rear rank will be ready to take aim in the interval to the left of the men in front, and in an oblique direction.

At the command *aim*, the front rank will take aim to the left without inclining the knee or stirring the feet. The rear rank men will advance the left foot about six inches towards the right heel of the front rank men of their files; they will advance also the upper part of the body by bending a little the left knee, and take aim through the intervals to the left of their file-leaders.

At the command *load*, both ranks will resume the position of the first time of load.

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THE FIRE BY FILE.

1. *Fire by file.* 2. *Squad.* 3. *Ready.* 4. *Commence Firing.*

At the command *ready*, both ranks take the position prescribed in the direct fire.

At the command *commence firing*, the right file will aim and fire, the two men together; the one in the rear rank, in taking aim, will carry the right foot eight or nine inches to the right; the next file aims at the instant the first has fired, and so on successively to the left; after the first fire, every man will load and fire without waiting for the others.

TO ARREST THE FIRE.

ROLL.

At this command, the fire will cease, each man will half-cock, if his piece be cocked, load, or finish loading, if not already loaded, and shoulder arms.

REMARKS.

The instructor ought also carefully to observe whether, in half-cocking, the pieces have not been, through precipitancy, cocked—a fault from which the most serious accidents might result.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

The squad being at ordered arms, and having the bayonet in the scabbard, if the instructor wishes to cause an inspection of arms, he will command:

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Inspection of—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Face to the right once and a half on the left heel, carrying the right foot perpendicularly to the rear of the alignment, about six inches from, and at right angles with, the left foot; seize promptly the piece with the left hand a little above the middle band, incline the muzzle to the rear without displacing the heel of the butt, the rammer turned towards the body; carry at the same time the right hand to the bayonet and seize it as has been prescribed in *fix bayonet.*

Second Motion. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle; seize next the rammer, draw it as has been explained in loading it ten times, and let it glide to the bottom of the bore.

Third Motion. Face promptly to the front, seize the piece with the right hand, and retake the position of ordered arms.

The instructor will then inspect in succession the piece of each recruit, in passing along the front of the rank. Each, as the instructor reaches him, will raise smartly his piece with his right hand, seize it with the left between the tail-band and the lock-plate, the lock to the front, the left hand at the hight of the chin, the piece opposite to the left eye; the instructor will take it with the right hand at the handle, and, after inspecting it, will return it to the recruit, who will receive it back with the right hand and replace it in the position of ordered arms.

When the instructor shall have passed him, each recruit will retake the position prescribed at the command *inspection of arms*, and return the rammer; after which he will face to the front.

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Fix—BAYONET.

Take the position prescribed in the first motion of *inspection of arms;* fix bayonet and face to the front.

Bayonets fixed, if it it be the wish of the instructor, after firing, to ascertain whether the pieces have been discharged, he will command:

Spring—RAMMERS.

Put the rammer in the barrel, as has been explained above, and immediately face to the front.

The instructor, for the purpose stated, can take the rammer by the small end, and spring it in the barrel, or cause each recruit to make the rammer ring in the barrel.

Each recruit, after the instructor passes him, will return rammer and face to the front.

TO STACK ARMS.

The squad being in two ranks, at order arms, the instructor will comand:

Stack—ARMS.

At this command the front rank man of every even numbered file will pass his piece before him, seizing it with the left hand above the middle band and place the butt outside and near his left foot, the barrel turned to the front, the muzzle opposite to the right shoulder; at the same time, the front rank man of every odd numbered file will pass his piece before him, seizing it with the left hand below the middle band, and hand it to the man next on the left; the latter will receive it with the hand two inches above

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the middle band; throw the butt about thirty-two inches to the front, opposite to his right shoulder, inclining the muzzle towards the right shoulder, and lock the shanks of the two bayonets, the barrel remaining to the rear and its shank above that of the first piece. The rear rank man of every even file projects his bayonet forward, the barrel to the right, and introduce it (using both hands) between the muzzle and under the shanks of the other two bayonets. He will then abandon the piece to his file-leader, who will receive it with the right hand under the middle band, bring the butt to the front, holding up his own piece and the stack with his left hand, and place the butt of this third piece between the feet of the man next on the right. The stack thus formed, the rear rank man of every odd file will pass his piece into his left hand, the barrel turned to the front and sloping the bayonet forward, rest it on the stack.

To disperse, the instructor will command:

Break Ranks—MARCH.

TO RESUME ARMS.

The squad on a signal or order to fall in, re-form in two ranks and the instructor will command:

Take—ARMS.

At the command *take arms*, the rear rank man of every odd file will withdraw his piece from the stack; the front rank man of every even file will seize his own piece with the left hand, and that of the man on his right with the right hand; the rear rank man of every even file will seize his piece with the right hand at the middle band, advancing for the purpose,

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the hollow of his right foot as far as the right heel of his file-leader; these two men will raise up the stack to loosen the shanks; the front rank man of every odd file receives his piece from the hand of the man next on the left; and the four men will retake the position of the soldier at order arms.

When organized companies stack arms, the sergeant and also corporals, if in the rank of file closers, will rest their pieces against the stack nearest to them, respectively, after ranks are broken, and resume pieces on the signal to re-form ranks.

FOR RELIEVING SENTINELS.

Arms—PORT.

Throw the piece diagonally across the body, the lock to the front, seize it smartly at the same instant with both hands, the right at the small, the left at the tail band, the thumbs pointing towards the muzzle, the barrel sloping upwards and crossing opposite to the point of the left shoulder, the butt proportionally lowered; the palm of the right hand above, that of the left under the piece, and the nails of both hands next to the body, to which the elbows will be closed.

Shoulder—ARMS.

First Motion. Bring the piece smartly to the left shoulder, placing the left hand under the butt.

Second Motion. Drop the right hand smartly by the side.

FOR DISMISSION.

Recover—ARMS.

Turn the piece quickly with the left hand, the bar-

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rel to the rear, seize it smartly with the right hand at the small; carry the left hand above the lock, the little finger touching the lock-plate, the lock as high and in front of the left shoulder, the piece perpendicular, and elbows close.

This *recover arms*, is used for dismission at the close of drills, exercise, etc. The command is—*Squad—Company*—or the like—*Right Face. Recover—Arms. Break—Ranks. March.* At the word *march*, each soldier strikes the butt of his piece smartly with his left hand, seizing it again above the lock, and break.

When after some days of exercise in the *manual of arms*, the men become well established in their use, the instructor will terminate the lessons by marching the men some distance in one rank, and at a pace apart, in order to confirm them more and more in the mechanism of the direct and oblique steps. He will also teach them how to mark time, change step, step short and the side step.

TO MARK TIME.

The men marching in direct step, in common or quick time, the instructor will command:

1. *Mark Time.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant a foot is coming to the ground, the recruits will make a semblance of marching by advancing first one foot, and then the other, always bringing back the advanced foot and placing its heel by the side of the heel of the other.

To resume the direct step, command:

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1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given as prescribed above, the recruits will retake the step of twenty-eight inches.

1. *Change Step.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant a foot is coming to the ground, the squad will bring up quickly the foot in the rear, to the side of that just come to the ground, and step off with the latter.

1. *Step Short.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the foot advanced will finish its pace, and afterwards each recruit will step as far as the ball of his toe, and not further, until the words *forward march*, when he will resume the twenty-eight inch step.

1. *Side step to the right (or left.)* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, each recruit will glance his eyes to the right, and at the same time carry his right foot about ten inches to the right (or towards the left foot of his right hand man) and instantly bring up his left foot and so on, the whole with perfect precision of time; shoulders square to the front and each man halting on his own person, when he has closed on the fixed point, or on the man next to him. When the side step is used for the purpose of gaining ground to the right or left, at the command *halt*, each recruit will bring up the foot in the rear to the one in advance.

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ALIGNMENTS.

Six or nine men will be united in one rank, elbow to elbow, and numbered from right to left, in order to teach them the principles of alignment, (dressing on a line) the principle of the touch of the elbow in marching by the front, the quick and back steps; the principles of the march by the flank, wheeling from a halt, wheeling in marching and the change of direction to the side of the guide, (turning.)

Each recruit, as designated by his number, will turn the head and eyes to the right, march in common time two paces forward, shortening the last so as to find himself about six inches behind the new alignment, which he ought never to pass; he will next move up steadily by steps of two or three inches, the hams extended, to the side of the man next to him on the alignment so that, without deranging the head, the line of the eyes, or that of the shoulders, he may find himself in the exact line of his neighbor, whose elbow he will lightly touch, without opening out his own.

The instructor, seeing the rank well aligned, will command:

FRONT.

At this, the recruits will turn eyes to the front and remain firm.

Alignments to the left, will be executed on the same principles.

When the recruits shall have thus learned to align themselves man by man, correctly, and without groping or jostling, the instructor will cause the entire rank to align itself at once by the command:

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Right (or left)—DRESS.

At this, the rank, except the two men placed in advance as a basis of alignment, will move up in common time, and place themselves on the new line, according to the principles above prescribed.

The instructor seeing nearly the whole of the rank aligned, will command:

FRONT.

Alignments to the rear will be executed on the same principles, the recruits stepping back a little beyond the line, and then dressing up by steps of two or three inches, the command is:

Right (or left) Backward—DRESS.

THE MARCH BY THE FRONT AND THE DIFFERENT STEPS.

The instructor will place a well-instructed man on the right or left of the rank, according to the side on which he may wish the guide to be, and command:

1. *Squad*—FORWARD. 2. *Guide right (or left.)* 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the rank will step off smartly with the left foot; the guide will take care to march straight to the front, keeping his shoulders always in a square with that line.

The instructor will cause the following rules to be observed:

Touch lightly the elbow towards the guide, not to open out the left elbow nor the right arm. Yield to pressure coming from the side of the guide and resist that coming from the opposite side. Recover by insensible degrees the slight touch of the elbow, if lost.

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Maintain the head direct to the front, no matter on which side the guide may be. Perceiving himself before or behind the alignment, the man in fault will correct himself by shortening or lengthening the step, by degrees, almost insensible.

The recruits will next be exercised in the oblique march. In the oblique, as in the direct march, the touch of the elbows will always be to the side of the guide; they will also be taught to pass from common to quick time and the reverse; but the oblique march in quick time should not be practiced until the recruits are well established in common time.

The rank being in the direct march in common time, the instructor will command:

1. *Quick time.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, which may be given as either foot is coming to the ground, the rank will, without altering the length of the step, change the rate of march to one hundred and ten steps in a minute.

To resume the direct step in common time.

1. *Common time.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, which will be given on either foot, as above, the rank will retake the step in common time.

TO MARCH IN THE BACK STEP.

To effect this the instructor will command:

1. *Squad, backward.* 2. *Guide left (or right.)* 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the rank will step off smartly, with the left foot to the rear, carrying it

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about fourteen inches, reckoning from heel to heel, and so on with the feet in succession, till the command *halt*, which will always be preceded by the caution *squad*. The men will halt at this command, and bring back the foot in front, and by the side of the other.

The instructor will be watchful that the men do not lean on each other; that they march straight to the rear, and that the erect position of the body and the piece be not deranged.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

The rank being at a halt and correctly aligned, the instructor will give these commands:

1. *Squad, by the right* (*or left*) *flank.* 2. *Right* (*or left*) FACE. 3. *Forward.* 4. MARCH.

At the command *face*, the rank will face to the right (or left.)

At the command *march*, it will step off smartly with the left foot, in the common step, both in length and time.

The instructor will place a well-instructed soldier by the side of the recruit who is at the head of the rank, to regulate the step and to conduct him and it will be enjoined on this recruit to march always elbow to elbow, with the soldier.

The instructor will cause to be observed in the march, by the flank, the following rules:

That the step be executed according to the principles prescribed for the direct step:

Because these principles, without which, men placed elbow to elbow in the same rank cannot pre-

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serve unity and harmony of movement, (*ensemble*) are of a more necessary observance in marching in file.

That, at each step, the advancing heel of every following man be planted about six inches in advance of the opposite heel (yet on the ground) of the man immediately preceding:

In order that the rank, marching in file, may be neither lengthened nor contracted, so that, in facing to the front, each man may have his precise space.

That (to avoid treading on the heels of the men who precede) the knees be not bent:

Because, bending knees occasions both a loss of cadence and distance.

That the head of the man who immediately precedes, cover the heads of all who are in front:

Because it is the most certain rule by which each man may maintain himself in the exact line of the file.

To halt the squad and face it to the front.

1. *Squad.* 2. HALT. 3. *Front*—FACE.

At the second command, the rank will halt, and afterwards no man will budge, although he may have lost his distance. This prohibition is necessary, to habituate the men to a constant preservation of their distances.

At the third command, each man will front by facing to the left, if marching by the right flank, and by a face to the right, if marching by the left flank.

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TO CHANGE DIRECTION, MARCHING BY A FLANK.

1. *By file, left (or right.)* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the leading man of the rank will change direction to the left, (or right) in describing a small arc of a circle, and then march straight forward; each man, on coming up, will successively change direction on the same place as the first.

The rank marching by the front, the instructor, to cause it to march by a flank, will command:

1. *Squad by the left (or right) flank.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given a little before either foot comes to the ground, the recruits will turn the body, plant the foot that is raised in the new direction and step off with the other foot without altering the cadence of the step.

Flank marching will be executed first in common time and afterwards in quick time.

WHEELINGS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF WHEELING.

Wheelings are of two kinds: from halts, or on fixed pivots, and in march, or on moveable pivots.

Wheeling on a fixed pivot takes place in passing a corps from the order in battle to the order in column, or from the latter to the former.

Wheels in marching take place in changes of direction in column as often as this movement is executed to the side opposite to the guide.

In wheels from a halt, (if a single rank) the pivot-man only turns in his place, without advancing or receding.

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In the wheels in marching, the pivot-man takes steps of full nine inches, (nine and one-third) to clear the wheeling point before the next subdivision * arrives on the same ground, which is necessary, in order that the succeeding subdivisions may not lose their distances by being delayed, as will be explained in *School for the Company.*

In both cases, the man on the wheeling flank will always take the full pace of twenty-eight inches.

The movement of turning to the right or left, will always take place only when the change of direction, in column, is to the side of the guide, and great care is necessary not to confound this movement with that of wheeling in marching.

WHEELING FROM A HALT, OR ON A FIXED PIVOT.†

The rank being at a halt, the instructor will place a well-instructed man on the wheeling flank to conduct it, and then command:

1. *By squad, right wheel.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the rank will step off with the left foot, turning at the same time the head a little to the left, the eyes fixed on the eyes of the men to their left; the pivot-man will merely mark

* The *pivot* flank, or, as it is sometimes called, the *proper* pivot, is that which, by wheeling up to, the subdivisions of the column are brought into line in regular order, and to the proper front. The other is termed the *reverse* flank. The flank of a subdivision to which a wheel is made, is, in reference to the particular wheel, called the *pivot* flank, although in reference to the column it be the *reverse* flank.

† *Subdivision* is herein used as a general term to signify any of those equal parts into which a line is broken in forming column, whether such parts be divisions (two companies each) companies, platoons, or sections.

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time in gradually turning his body, in order to conform himself to the movement of the marching flank. The man who conducts this flank will take steps of twenty-eight inches, and from the first step advance a little the left shoulder, cast his eyes from time to time along the rank, and feel constantly the elbow of the next man lightly, but never push him.

The other men will each feel lightly the elbow of the next man towards the pivot, resist pressure coming from the opposite side, and conform himself to the marching flank—shortening his step according to his approximation to the pivot.

The instructor will make the rank wheel round the circle once or twice before halting, in order to cause the principles to be better understood, and he will be watchful that the center does not break.

He will cause the wheel to the left to be executed according to the same principles.

When the instructor shall wish to arrest the wheel, he will give the following commands:

1. *Squad.* 2. HALT.

At the second command, the rank will halt, and no man stir. The instructor, going to the flank opposite the pivot, will place the two outer men of that flank in the direction he may wish to give to the rank taking care to leave between them and the pivot only the space necessary to contain the other men. He will then command:

Left (*or right*)—DRESS.

At this, the rank will place itself on the alignment of the two men established as the basis, in conformity with the principles prescribed.

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The instructor will next command *front*, which will be executed as prescribed in the alignments.

WHEELING IN MARCHING, OR ON A MOVABLE PIVOT.

To cause the rank to change direction to the reverse flank, (to the side opposite to the guide or pivot flank) the instructor will give the following commands:

1. *Right (or left) wheel.* 2. MARCH.

The first command will be given when the rank is yet *four* paces from the wheeling point.

At the second command, the wheel will be executed in the same manner as from a halt, except that the touch of the elbow will remain towards the marching flank (or side of the guide) instead of the actual pivot; that the pivot-man, instead of merely turning in his place, will conform himself to the movement of the marching flank, feel lightly the elbow of the next man, take steps of full nine inches, and thus gain ground forward in describing an arc of a small circle, to clear the point of the wheel. The middle of the rank will bend slightly to the rear. As soon as the movement shall commence, the man who conducts the marching flank will cast his eyes on the ground over which he will have to pass.

The wheel being ended, the instructor will command:

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

The first command will be pronounced when *four* paces are yet required to complete the change of direction.

At the command *march*, which will be given at the instant of completing the wheel, the man who con-

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ducts the marching flank will direct himself straight forward; the pivot-man and all the rank will retake the step of twenty-eight inches, and bring the head direct to the front.

TURNING, OR CHANGE OF DIRECTION TO THE SIDE OF THE GUIDE.

The change of direction to the side of the guide, in marching, will be executed as follows: The instructor will command:

1. *Right (or left) turn.* 2. MARCH.

The first command will be given when the rank is yet *four* paces from the turning point.

At the command *march*, to be pronounced at the instant the rank ought to turn, the guide will face to the left (or right) in marching, and move forward in the new direction without slackening or quickening the cadence, (rate of march) and without shortening or lengthening the step. The whole rank will promptly conform itself, without running, to the new direction; to effect which, each man will advance the shoulder opposite to the guide, take the quick step or time, to carry himself in the new direction, turn the head and eyes to the side of the guide, and retake the touch of the elbow on that side, in placing himself on the alignment of the guide, from whom he will take the step, and then assume the direct position of the head. Each man will thus arrive successively on the alignment of the guide.

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SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

MANNER OF FORMING COMPANY.

The whole company being assembled on its ground, the sergeants, by the command *fall in*, will cause the rank and file (corporals and privates) to form in one rank, faced to the right, and in the order of hight from right to left, the tallest man on the right, (now head of the rank,) the next tallest man immediately covering the first, and so on to the left or rear of the rank, in which position will be placed the shortest man.

This being promptly effected by the sergeants, the first sergeant will command:

Front—FACE.

At the command *face*, the company faces to the front and the second sergeant will place himself on the left of the rank, and the first sergeant will command:

1. *In two ranks form company.* 2. *By the left flank.* 3. *Left*—FACE. 4. MARCH.

At the third command, the whole rank will face to

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the left, except the guide and man on the left, who stand fast.

At the command *march*, the men who have faced to the left will step off together; the second man, counting from the left, will place himself behind the man next to the guide and face to the front; the two following men will, in like manner on closing up, form the next file, and all the other men will come successively to form files, two deep, to the right of those already formed. The distance between the ranks is thirteen inches, measured from the breasts of the rear rank men to the backs or knapsacks (if they be on) of the front rank men.

The captain will now cause the company to be divided into two equal platoons, and each platoon into two equal sections. The platoon on the right is called the *first platoon*, and that on the left the *second platoon*. The sections are numbered from right to left, *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*. The files will be numbered from right to left; first the whole number and afterwards by twos.

The officers and sergeants will now take their posts as follows:

The captain in the front rank on the right of the company.

The first lieutenant two paces in rear of the rear rank and equi-distant between the center of the second platoon and the second file from the left of the company.

The second lieutenant opposite the center of the first platoon, and two paces in rear of the rear rank.

The brevet second lieutenant opposite the center of the second platoon and two paces in rear of the rear rank.

The first sergeant on the right of the rear rank,

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covering the captain; he is denominated *covering sergeant* or *right guide* of the company.

The second sergeant, two paces in rear of the second file from the left of the company; he is donominated the *left guide* of the company. In the left company of a battalion, this sergeant is on the left of the front rank, and is covered by a corporal in the rear rank; he is designated as the *closing sergeant* and the corporal as the *covering corporal.*

The third sergeant, two paces in rear of the second file from the left of the first platoon.

The fourth sergeant, two paces in rear of the second file from the right of the second platoon.

The fifth sergeant or fourth corporal, two paces in rear of the rear rank, and equi-distant between the second lieutenant and the third sergeant.

The officers and sergeants thus posted in rear of the company, constitute the *rank of file-closers;* this rank is two paces in rear of the rear rank.

The pioneer is posted in the line of file of closers on the right; and the music in a line with the front rank, four paces on its right, the drum on the right of the fifer or bugler.

Absent officers and sergeants will be replaced—officers by sergeants and sergeants by corporals, according to rank and the necessity of the case.

TO PASS FROM TWO RANKS INTO ONE RANK.

The instructor will command:

1. *In one rank form company.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command the left guide will face to the left.

At the second command, the left guide will step off, and march in the prolongation of the front rank.

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The next file will step off at the same time with the guide; the front rank man will turn to the left at the first step, follow the guide and be himself followed by the rear rank man of his file, each of whom will turn on the spot where their file-leader had turned. The second file, counting from the left, and successively, all the other files, will march as has been prescribed for the first, the front rank man of each, immediately following the rear rank man of the file next on the left; the captain will stand fast, and as the last man on the right turns with the rank, he will halt it and face it to the front. The file-closers extend themselves with the movement.

IN COLUMN BY COMPANY—POST OF OFFICERS IN COLUMN.

The captain two paces in front of the center of his company; the first sergeant on the right of the front rank, and is the right guide of the company; the second sergeant on the left of the front rank, and is the left guide of the company.

IN COLUMN BY PLATOON.

The captain commands the first platoon, the first lieutenant, the second platoon; each two paces in front of the center of his platoon; the first sergeant is the guide of the first platoon; the second sergeant is the guide of the second platoon; they will be on the left of the front rank of their respective platoons, if the column be right, in front; and on the right, if the left be in front.

In the route step, the chiefs of platoon take the place of the guides on the directing flank, and are covered by the latter in the rear rank.

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IN COLUMN BY SECTION.

This column takes place only in column of route, and then only when platoons have a front of ten or more files. The captain commands the first section; the first lieutenant the third; the second lieutenant the second and the brevet second lieutenant the fourth section, each taking post on the directing flank in the front rank of his section; the two guides, who are thus displaced, will each fall back on the rear rank of his section and cover its chief; the remaining file-closers place themselves in the rear rank of their respective sections, all on the side of direction.

In column, except in column by sections, the file closers, not otherwise provided for, are in their proper places behind the rear rank of their respective subdivisions.

In column, *right in front*, the left flank is the directing flank; the reverse is the case in column, *left in front*. When marching in review, right in front, the right flank is the directing flank.

In column, each chief of subdivision will always briskly repeat the commands *march* and *halt* the instant he hears them given.

TO OPEN RANKS.

The company being at shoulder arms, to cause the ranks to be opened, the instructor will give the intimation: *prepare to open ranks.*

At this the left guide will place himself on the left of the rear rank.

TO THE REAR, OPEN ORDER.

The covering sergeant and the left guide will step off smartly to the rear, in the back step, four full

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paces from the front rank, and align themselves parallel to the rear rank.

MARCH.

The front rank will stand fast; the rear rank steps off in the back step, in common time without counting steps, places itself on the alignment marked out for it and is aligned by the right on the left guide, by the covering sergeant. The file-closers will step off at the same time with the rear rank and place themselves two paces in the rear of that rank.

The ranks being aligned, the instructor will command:

FRONT.

ALIGNMENT IN OPEN RANKS.

The ranks are first aligned, man by man, three men being placed two or three paces in advance of the right or left of each rank, to serve as a basis; and the command given:

By file right (or left)—DRESS.

At this, the men of each rank will move up successively on the alignment, each man being preceded by his neighbor in the same rank, towards the basis by two paces.

Successive alignments having habituated the soldiers to dress correctly, the instructor will cause the ranks to align themselves at once, forward and backward, sometimes in a direction parallel and sometimes in one oblique, to the original direction, giving, in each case, three men to serve as a basis of alignment to each rank.

Before closing the ranks, the company will be exercised in the *manual of arms* and the loading in ten times.

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MANUAL OF ARMS.

The ranks being open, the instructor will put himself in a position to see the several ranks, and will command the manual of arms in the following order:

1. Present Arms.	2. Shoulder Arms.
3. Order Arms.	4. Shoulder Arms.
5. Support Arms.	6. Carry Arms.
7. Unfix Bayonet.	8. Shoulder Arms.
9. Secure Arms.	10. Shoulder Arms.
11. Fix Bayonet.	12. Shoulder Arms.
13. Charge Bayonet.	14. Shoulder Arms.
15. Trail Arms.	16. Shoulder Arms.

17. Load in Ten Times.

The instructor will take care that the position of the body, of the feet and of the piece, be always exact, and that the *times* be briskly executed. The ranks, during these exercises, will be superintended as before prescribed.

TO CLOSE RANKS.

1. *Close order.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the rear rank will close to the front, and each man cover his file-leader.

ALIGNMENTS IN CLOSED RANKS.

In this case, the ranks are aligned at once, forward and backward, by company, in both parallel and oblique directions, by the right and left.

MANUAL OF ARMS IN CLOSED RANKS.

Manual of arms and loading in ten times, in closed ranks, will be commanded and executed as prescribed in squad drill.

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LOAD IN FOUR TIMES AND AT WILL.

Loading in four times and at will, will be commanded and executed as prescribed in the squad drill.

In the first *time* of loading in four *times*, and also, at will, the captain and covering sergeant will half-face to the right with the men, and face to the front when the man next to them, respectively, casts about.

TO FIRE BY COMPANY.

1. *Fire by company.* 2. *Commence*—FIRING.

At the first command, the captain will promptly place himself opposite to the center of his company, four paces in rear of the line of file-closers; the covering sergeant will retire to that line and place himself opposite to his interval. *This rule is general, for both the captain and covering sergeant, in all the different firings.*

At the second command, the captain will add:

1. *Company.* 2. READY. 3. AIM. 4. FIRE. 5. LOAD.

At the command *load*, each man will bring back his piece, load and shoulder. The captain will immediately recommence the fire by the same commands, and thus continue it till the *roll.*

The captain will sometimes cause aim to be taken to the right and left, simply observing to pronounce *right (or left) oblique*, after the command *ready*, and before that of *aim.* He will will also sometimes give the command *recover arms*, after that of *aim*, in order to habituate the men to composure of mind and attention to commands.

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TO FIRE BY FILE.

1. *Fire by file.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Ready.* 4. *Commence*—FIRING.

The third and fourth command will be executed as prescribed in the squad drill, commenced by the right file of the company.

The instructor will cause the firing to cease, whether by company (or file) by a roll of the drum; and, at the instant the roll commences, the men will cease firing. If they have fired, they will reload and shoulder; if they are in the position of *ready*, they will front, half-cock and shoulder; if in the position of *aim*, they will, of themselves, recover arms, front, half-cock and shoulder.

The roll will always be followed by a tap of the drum; at this signal, the captain and covering sergeant will promptly resume their places in line and rectify, if necessary, the alignment of the ranks.

In actual firing, at the roll of the drum, the captain and all the file-closers, will repeat, *cease firing*, and enforce the command.

In the same case, above, where the command *roll* is substituted for the actual roll of the drum, the instructor will add the command, to your places, as the signal for the return of the captain and covering sergeant to their places in line, as soon as he sees arms shouldered.

TO FIRE BY THE REAR RANK.

1. *Face by the rear rank.* 2. *Company.* 3. *About*—FACE.

At the first command, the captain will step out and place himself near to, and facing the right file of his company; the covering sergeant and file-closers,

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will pass quickly through the captain's interval, and place themselves faced to the rear, the covering sergeant a pace behind the captain, and the file closers two paces from the front rank, opposite to their places in line, each passing behind the covering sergeant.

At the third command, which will be given at the instant the last file closer shall have passed through the interval, the company will face about; the captain will place himself in his interval in the rear rank, now become the front, and the covering sergeant will cover him in the front rank, now become the rear.

Faced by the rear rank, the different firings will be executed in the manner already prescribed. The fire will commence on the left now the right flank.

TO RESUME THE PROPER FRONT.

1. *Face by the front rank.* 2. *Company.* 3. *About* FACE.

At the first command, the captain, covering sergeants and the file closers will conform themselves to what is prescribed in the *face by the rear rank.*

At the third command, the company having faced about, the captain and covering sergeant will retake their places in line.

REMARKS.

In this lesson, the instructor will habituate the ranks to take aim horizontally.

He will recommend to the captain to make a short pause between the commands *aim* and *fire*, to give the men time to adjust the sight well.

The instructor will recommend to the soldiers, in the firings, the highest degree of composure or pres-

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ence of mind, which may be consistent with a due vivacity of execution; he will neglect nothing that may contribute to this end.

He will give to the men, *as a general principle*, to maintain, in the direct fire, the left heel in its place, in order that the alignment of the ranks and files may not be deranged; and he will verify, by examination, after each exercise in firing, the observance of this principle.

The instructor will observe, in addition to these remarks, all those which have been prescribed in the squad drill.

TO ADVANCE IN LINE OF BATTLE.

1. *Company*—FORWARD.

At this, a sergeant, previously designated, will move six paces in advance of the captain; the instructor, from the position prescribed, will correctly align this sergeant on the prolongation of the directing file.

This advanced sergeant, who is to be charged with the direction, will the moment his position is assumed, take two points on the ground in the straight line which would pass between his own and the heels of the instructor.

2. MARCH.

At this, the company will step off with life. The directing sergeant will observe, with the greatest precision, the length and cadence of the step, marching on the two points he has chosen; he will take in succession, and always a little before arriving at the point nearest to him, new points in advance, exactly in the same line with the first two and at the distance of some fifteen or twenty paces from each other. The

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captain will march steadily in the trace of the directing sergeant, keeping always six paces from him; the men march with the head and shoulders square to the front, touch lightly the elbow towards the captain and resist pressure coming from the opposite side.

The file-closers will march in their places, two paces behind the rear rank.

If the men lose the step, the instructor will command:

To the—STEP.

At this, the men will cast an eye on the directing sergeant, retake the step from him and again direct eyes to the front.

TO HALT THE COMPANY, ADVANCING IN LINE, AND TO ALIGN IT.

1. *Company.* 2. HALT.

At the second command, the company will halt; the directing sergeant will remain in advance, unless ordered to return to the line of file-closers.

The captain rectifies the alignment.

ADVANCING IN LINE, TO OBLIQUE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

1. *Right* (*or left*) *oblique.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the movement will be executed as prescribed in the squad drill; the men preserve the touch of the elbow towards the captain who conforms his march to that of the directing sergeant.

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TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, pronounced at the instant a foot is coming to the ground, the company will take the direct march.

The company is next instructed to mark time, by the command *mark time*—MARCH; to resume the march, by the command *forward*—MARCH; to march in quick time, by the command *quick time*—MARCH; and to resnme common time, by the command *common time*—MARCH; the word *march*, being given as either foot is coming to the ground. The *backward march* will also be practised here.

TO RETIRE IN LINE (MARCH IN RETREAT.)

1. *Company.* 2. *About*—FACE.

At the command *face*, the company will face to the rear.

3. *Company*—FORWARD.

At this, the covering sergeant moves up opposite to his interval, in the rank of file-closers, now leading, and the captain will place himself in the rear rank, now become the front; the directing sergeant places himself in front of the captain, six paces in advance of the rank of file-closers, and in the manner for the advance in line.

4. MARCH.

At this, the directing sergeant, the captain and the men, will conform themselves to what is prescribed in the advance in line. The company, retiring in line, executes all that is prescribed for advancing in line.

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TO HALT THE COMPANY RETIRING IN LINE, AND TO FACE IT TO THE FRONT.

1. *Company*—HALT. 2. *About*—FACE.

As soon as the company faces about, the captain, covering sergeant and the directing sergeant, resume their places in line.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

1. *Company by the right flank.* 2. *Right*—FACE. 3. *Company, forward.* 4. MARCH.

At the second command, the company will face to the right; the covering sergeant will place himself at the head of the front rank, the captain having stepped out for the purpose, so far as to find himself by the the side of the sergeant, and on his left.

At the command *march*, the company will step off smartly in common time; the covering sergeant, at the head of the front rank, and the captain on his left, will direct their march straight forward. The men of the rear rank will march abreast with their respective front rank men, now on their left, heads direct to the front; the file-closers will march opposite to their places in line of battle.

The instructor will cause the march by the left flank to be executed by the same command, substituting *left* for *right*.

At the instant the company faces to the left, the left guide will place himself at the head of the front rank; the captain will pass rapidly to the left, and place himself by the right side of this guide; the covering sergeant will replace the captain in the front rank, the moment the latter quits it to go to the left.

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TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY FILE.

The company being faced to a flank, and either in march or at a halt, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to wheel by file, he will command:

1. *By file, left (or right.)* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the first file will wheel; if to the side of the front rank man, the latter will take care not to turn at once, but to describe a short arc of a circle, shortening a little the first three or four steps, in order to give time to the rear rank man to conform himself to the movement.

TO HALT THE COMPANY, MARCHING BY A FLANK, AND FACE IT TO THE FRONT.

1. *Company.* 2. HALT. *Front*—FACE.

At the command *face*, the company faces to the left, if marching by the left flank; and the captain, covering sergeant and the left guide, return to their places in line.

MARCHING BY A FLANK, TO FORM ON RIGHT (OR LEFT) BY FILE INTO LINE.

If the march be by the right flank, the instructor will command:

1. *On the right, by file into line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the rear rank marks time; the captain and covering sergeant turn to the right, march six paces forward, beyond the rank of file-closers and halt; the captain places himself on the line to direct the alignment as the men of the front

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rank successively arrive on it; the covering sergeant places himself behind the captain, at the distance of the rear rank; the first man of the front rank continues to march, passes behind the covering sergeant, turns to the right and places himself by the left side of the captain; the second of the same rank, passes behind the first, turns to the right and places himself on the left of the first, and thus in succession, to the last man of this rank; the rear rank man marks time until two men of the front rank are formed, when it executes the movement in like manner, each man covering his file leader.

In marching by the flank, the move is executed by inverse means, substituting in the command the word *left* or *right*. The captain and the left guide return to their places in line as soon as the company is formed and aligned.

MARCHING BY THE FLANK TO FORM BY COMPANY OR BY PLATOON INTO LINE.

1. *By company into line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the covering sergeant continues to march straight forward; the men advance the right shoulder and march in quick time, diagonally, into line with the covering sergeant, taking the step from him as they successively come in line, one after the other. The men of the rear rank will conform to the movement of their file leaders, but without endeavoring to arrive in line at the same time with the latter. The captain will superintend the execution of the movement; and when the company is formed, he will command *guide left*, and place himself two paces in front of the center and take the step of the company.

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1. *By platoon into line.* 2. MARCH.

The movement will be executed by each platoon, according to the above principles; the captain and first lieutenant, as their respective platoons are formed, will command *guide left.* In marching by the left flank, those movements will be executed by the same commands, and according to the same principles, the words, *guide right,* being substituted for *guide left,* the moment the formation is ended.

MARCHING BY THE FRONT, TO MARCH BY A FLANK.

1. *Company by the right (or left) flank.* 2. MARCH.

The movement will be executed in the manner prescribed in squad drill. The company, marching by a flank, will be marched by the front, by the same commands and means.

If, after facing to the right or left, in marching, the company find itself faced by the rear rank, the captain will place himself two paces behind the center of the front rank, now in the rear, the guides will pass to the rear rank, now leading, and the file closers will march in front of this rank.

MARCHING IN COLUMN BY PLATOON TO MARCH BY THE FLANK IN THE SAME DIRECTION.

1. *Column by the right flank.* 2. *By file, left.* 3. MARCH.

At the second command, each chief of platoon and its guide, will pass rapidly to the right flank to conduct it.

At the command *march,* each platoon will face to the right, in marching, wheel by file to the left, and then march straight forward; the leading file of the

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second platoon will unite with the rear file of the first, the chief and guide of the second, a pace before the union, will pass through the interval to their places as file-closers.

With the left in front, the movement will be executed by inverse means, substituting in command, *left* for *right*, and *right* for *left*. The captain, to conduct the left flank, if a halt be not immediately commanded, will replace the first lieutenant on the flank, and the covering sergeant will return to his place on the right flank, now the rear.

TO BREAK FROM LINE INTO COLUMN BY PLATOON.

The company being at a halt, the instructor will command:

1. *By platoon, right wheel.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chiefs of platoon will throw themselves two paces before the centers of their respective platoons, the lieutenant passing around the left of the company. They need not occupy themselves with dressing, one upon the other. The covering sergeant will replace the captain in the front rank.

At the command *march*, the right front rank man of each platoon will face to the right, the covering sergeant standing fast; the chief of each platoon will move quickly by the shortest line, a little beyond the point at which the marching flank will rest when the wheel shall be completed, face to the late rear, and place himself so that the line which he forms with the man on the right (who had faced) shall be perpendicular to that occupied by the company in line of battle; each platoon will wheel according to the principles prescribed for the wheel on a fixed pivot,

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and when the man who conducts the marching flank shall approach near to the perpendicular, its chief will command:

1. *Platoon.* 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, which will be given at the instant the man who conducts the marching flank shall have arrived at three paces from the perpendicular, the platoon will halt; the covering sergeant will move to the point where the left of the first platoon is to rest, passing by the front rank; the second sergeant will place himself, in like manner, in respect to the second platoon. Each will take care to leave between himself and the man on the right of his platoon, a space equal to the front of the platoon; the captain and first lieutenant will look to this, and each take care to align the sergeant between himself and the man of the platoon who had faced to the right.

The guide of each platoon being thus established on the perpendicular, each chief will place himself two paces outside of his guide, and command:

3. *Left* (*or right*) *dress*—FRONT.

The company will break, by platoon, to the left, according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN.

The guide of the leading platoon will take two points on the ground in a straight line to the front, the instructor will then command:

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1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide left.* 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, promptly repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the whole will step off together; the guide of the second platoon will march exactly in the tread of the leading one, preserving between the latter and himself a distance precisely equal to the front of his platoon.

The men will each feel lightly the elbow of his neighbor towards the guide, and conform himself in marching, to the principles prescribed in the squad drill. The man next to the guide, in each platoon will take care never to pass him, and also to march always about six inches from him.

A column, left in front, will be put in march according to the same principles, substituting in the commands, *guide right*, for *guide left.*

TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

The column being in march, right in front, if it be the wish of the instructor to change direction to the left, he will give the order to the chief of the first platoon and immediately go himself or send a marker to the point at which the change of direction is to be made; the instructor, or marker, will place himself on the direction of the guides, so as to present the breast to that flank of the column.

The leading guide will direct his march on that person, so that, in passing, his left arm may just graze his breast. When the leading guide shall have approached near to the marker, the chief of his platoon will command:

1. *Left turn.* 2. MARCH.

The first command will be given when the platoon is at the distance of four paces from the marker.

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At the command *march*, which will be pronounced at the instant the guide shall have arrived opposite to the marker, the guide and platoon will turn to the left, conforming themselves to what is prescribed in the *squad drill.*

The guide of the first platoon having turned, will take points on the ground in the new direction, to assure his march.

The second platoon will continue to march straight forward till up with the marker, when it will turn by the same commands and according to the same principles which governed the first platoon.

When the instructor shall wish to cause a change of direction to the side opposite to the guide, he will give the order to the chief of the first platoon, and proceed to mark the point of change as just explained.

The guide of the first platoon will direct his march on the marker, and when he arrives at four paces from the wheeling point, the chief will command:

1. *Right wheel.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, which will be pronounced at the instant the guide is opposite to the marker, or wheeling point, the platoon will wheel to the right, in conformity with the principles prescribed in *squad drill.*

The wheel being ended, the chief of platoon will command:

3. *Forward.* 4. MARCH.

These commands will be pronounced and executed as prescribed in *squad drill.*

The second platoon will continue to march straight forward, its guide directing himself on the marker;

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it will wheel to the right at the same place by the same commands and the same means, and then resume the direct march as in the case of the first platoon.

Changes of direction in a column, left in front, will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

TO HALT THE COLUMN.

1. *Column.* 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, promptly repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the column will halt and guides stand fast.

The instructor having halted the column, right (or left) in front, and wishing to form it to the left (or right) into line of battle, he will throw himself to platoon distance in front of the leading guide, face to him, and rectify, if necessary, the position of the guide beyond; this being executed, he will command:

Left (or right)—DRESS.

At this, which will not be repeated by the chiefs of platoon, each of them will throw himself two paces outside of his guide, and direct the alignment of the platoon perpendicularly to the direction of the column.

Each chief having aligned his platoon, will command *front*, and return quickly to his place in column.

TO WHEEL INTO LINE.

1. *Left into line, wheel.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, briskly repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the front rank man on the left of

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each platoon will face to the left and place his breast lightly against the arm of the guide by his side, who stands fast; the platoons will wheel to the left (or right) on the principle of wheels from a halt. Each chief will turn to his platoon to observe its movement, and when the marching flank has approached near the line of battle he will command:

1. *Platoon.* 2. HALT.

The command *halt*, will be given when the marching flank of the platoon is three paces from the line of battle.

The chief of the second platoon, having halted it, will return to his place as a file-closer.

The captain will then go to the point where the right of the company will rest in line, and command:

Right—DRESS.

At this command, the two platoons will dress up on the alignment.

The company being aligned, the captain will command:

1. *Front.* 2. *Guides*—POSTS.

At this, the covering sergeant will cover the captain, and the left guide will return to his place as a file-closer, each moving quickly.

If the left be in front, *right into line wheel*, will be executed by the same principles and by inverse means.

The captain, having halted the first platoon, will throw himself to the point at which the left of the company will rest in line of battle, he will give the command *left dress;* seeing both platoons aligned, he will add, *front;* and at the command *guides—posts*,

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given by the instructor, the captain will promptly shift to the right of the company.

TO DIMINISH AND INCREASE FRONT OF COLUMN IN MARCHING BY PLATOON.

Diminishing.

The company being in march in the cadenced step, common time and supposed to make part of a column, right in front, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to break by platoon, he will give the order to the captain, who will command: 1. *Break into platoons*, and immediately place himself before the center of the first platoon.

At the command *break into platoons*, the first lieutenant will pass quickly around the left to the center of his platoon and give the caution, *mark time.*

The captain will then command:

2. MARCH.

The first platoon will continue to march straight forward; the covering sergeant will throw himself on the left flank of this platoon (passing by the front rank) as soon as the flank shall be disengaged.

At the command *march*, given by the captain, the second platoon will begin to mark time; its chief will immediately add:

1. *Right oblique.* 2. MARCH.

The last command will be given so that this platoon may commence obliquing the instant the rear rank of the first platoon shall have passed.

The guide of the second platoon being near the direction of the guide of the first, the chief of the second will command *forward*, and add *march*, the

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instant that the guide of his platoon shall cover the guide of the first.

In a column, left in front, the company will break into platoons by inverse means, applying to the first platoon all that has been prescribed for the second, and reciprocally.

In this case, the left guide of the company will shift to the right flank of the second platoon, and the covering sergeant will remain on the right of the first.

INCREASING.

The column, by platoon, being in march, right in front, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to form company, he will give the order to the captain, who will command:

1. *Form.* 2. COMPANY.

Having given that command, the captain, as chief of the first platoon, will immediately add:

1. *First platoon.* 2. *Right*—OBLIQUE.

The chief of the second platoon will caution it to march straight forward.

The captain will then command:

3. MARCH.

At this, the first platoon will oblique to the right to unmask the second; the covering sergeant will shift to the right flank, passing by the the front rank.

When the first platoon shall have nearly unmasked the second, the captain will command:

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1. *Mark*—TIME.

At the instant the unmasking shall be complete, he will add:

2. MARCH.

The first platoon will then cease to oblique, and mark time.

In the meantime the second platoon will have continued to march straight forward, and when it shall be nearly up with the first, the captain will command, *forward;* and at the instant the two platoons shall unite, add, *march;* the first platoon will then cease to mark time.

In a column, left in front, the same movement will be executed by inverse means, applying to the second platoon what has been prescribed for the first, and reciprocally.

TO DIMINISH AND INCREASE FRONT OF COLUMN IN MARCHING BY FILE AND BY FILES.

Diminishing by file.

The company being in march and supposed to constitute part of a column, right in front, the instructor will give the order to the captain, who will command:

1. *One file from left to rear.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the first file on the left will mark time, and as soon as the rear rank of the company has passed the men of that file respectively, the rear rank man of the particular file will advance a little the outer shoulder, taking special care not to lose his distance, and place himself behind the second file from the left; the front rank man will, in

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like manner, place himself behind the first file, and thus continue the march.

To cause another file to break off, the same command will be given; when the file already broken off will move the space of one file to the right, and make room between itself and the rear rank of the company for the file last ordered to the rear.

INCREASING BY FILE.

To cause files, broken off, to return into line, the captain will command:

1. *One file into line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the first file will return quickly into line, and the remaining files incline the space of one file to the left.

DIMINISHING BY FILES.

If several files are to break off at the same time, the files named, mark time, each rank will advance a little the outer shoulder, as it shall be cleared by the rear rank of the company, oblique in rank and place itself behind one of the two nearest files, the rear rank man (the first cleared) behind the second file, and the front rank behind the first file in the positions which each would have occupied, if the movement had been made file by file.

INCREASING BY FILES.

To cause several files broken off to be brought into line, at once, the captain will command:

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1. *Files into line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the files designated will advance the inner shoulder, move up and form on the flank of the company by the shortest lines.

As often as a file or files shall break off to the rear, the guide on that flank will gradually close on the nearest front rank man remaining in line, and so will he open out to make room for a file or files ordered into line.

This will only be broken off from the side of direction, in order that the whole company may easily pass from the front to the flank march.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF ROUTE AND TO EXECUTE THE MOVEMENTS INCIDENT THERETO.

The length of the route-step will be twenty-eight inches, and at the rate of ninety in a minute.

The company being at a halt, and supposed to constitute a subdivision of a column, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to march in the route-step, he will command:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide, left (or right.)* 3. *Route-step.* 4. MARCH.

At the command *march*, repeated by the captain, the two ranks will step off together; the rear rank, will take, in marching, by shortening a few steps, a distance of one pace (twenty-eight inches) from the rank immediately preceding. The men, without further command, will immediately be permitted to carry their arms at will. They will no longer be required to march in the cadenced pace, or with the same foot, or to remain silent. The files will march at ease; but care will be taken to prevent the ranks

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from intermixing, the front rank from getting in advance of the guide, and the other ranks or rank from opening to too great a distance.

The company marching in the route-step, the instructor will cause it to change direction to the side of the guide, and to the reverse flank, which will be executed without formal commands, on a simple caution from the captain; the center rank will successively come up to change direction on the same ground on which the front rank had changed; each rank will conform itself, although in the route-step, to the principles which have been prescribed for the change in closed ranks, with this difference only: that the pivot-man, on the reverse flank, will take steps of fourteen, instead of nine inches, in order to clear the wheeling point.

To pass to closed ranks and the cadence step, the instructor will command:

1. *Shoulder arms.* 2. *Close order.* 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the rear rank will regain, by lengthening a few steps, the habitual distance, and the whole will resume the cadenced pace.

To resume the route-step, the instructor will command:

1. *Route-step.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the company will resume the route-march as above prescribed.

To march by flank, in the same direction, the instructor will cause the arms to be shouldered and supported, and the ranks to be closed, and then command:

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1. *Company by the right (or left) forward.* 2. *By file, left (or right.)* 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the company will face in marching, and wheel, by file, in the direction indicated. If any files are broken off to the rear, they will regain their places by wheeling, and follow the movement of the company.

Marching in the route-step, to diminish and increase front by platoon, the same command and means are observed as if the march was in the cadenced step, with this single difference: that in the platoon which obliques, each man will half-face to the right or left, and thus march diagonally, till the platoon covers or unmasks the other platoon.

To diminish front by section, the captain will cause arms to be shouldered, ranks to be closed, and then command:

1. *Break into sections.* 2. MARCH.

The movements will be executed according to the principles indicated for the same movements by platoon in close order. As soon as the sections are formed, the route-step will be resumed. The right sections of platoons will be commanded by the captain and first lieutenant, respectively; the left section by the two next subalterns in rank, or, in their absence, by sergeants. Fronts may be diminished by section, if the platoon have a front of ten or more files—not otherwise.

When the instructor shall wish to increase front of column by section, he will give the order to the captain, who will turn as usual, to the company, cause arms to be shouldered, ranks to be closed, and then command:

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1. *Form platoons.* 2. MARCH.

As soon as the platoons are formed, the route-step will be resumed.

When the company, marching in the route-step, halts, the rear rank will close up to the habitual distance at the command *halt*, and the whole will shoulder arms.

COUNTERMARCH.

The company being at a halt, and supposed to constitute part of a column, right in front, when the instructor shall wish to cause it to countermarch, he will command:

1. *Countermarch.* 2. *Company, by the right flank.* 3. *Right*—FACE. 4. *By file, left.* 5. MARCH.

At the third command, the company will face to the right, the two guides to the right about; the captain will go to the right of his company, cause two files to break to the rear, and then place himself by the side of the front rank man on the right, to conduct him.

At the command *march*, both guides will stand fast; the company will step off smartly; the first file, conducted by the captain, will wheel around the right guide, and direct its march along the front rank so as to arrive behind, and two paces from the left guide; each file will come in succession to wheel on the same ground around the right guide; the leading file having arrived at a point opposite to the left guide, the captain will command:

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1. *Company.* 2. HALT. 3. *Front*—FACE. 4. *Right*—DRESS.

The first command will be given at *four* paces from the point where the leading file is to rest.

At the second, the company will halt.

At the third, it will face to the front.

At the fourth command, the company will dress by the right; the captain will step two paces outside of the left guide, now on the right, and direct the alignment, so that the front rank may be inclosed between the two guides; the company being aligned he will command *front*, and place himself before the center of the company, as if in column; the guides, passing along the front rank, will shift to their proper places, on the right and left of that rank.

In a column, by platoon, the countermarch will be executed by the same commands, and according to the same principles; the guide of each platoon will face about, and its chief will place himself by the side of the file on the right to conduct it.

In a column, left in front, the countermarch will be executed by inverse commands and means, but according to the same principles. Thus, the movement will be made by the right flank of subdivisions, if the right be in front, and by the left flank, if the left be in front; in both cases, the subdivisions will wheel by file to the side of the front rank.

MARCHING IN COLUMN, BY PLATOON, TO FORM ON THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) IN LINE OF BATTLE.

The column by platoon, right in front, being in march, the instructor, wishing to form it on the right into line of battle, will command:

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1. *On the right, into line.* 2. *Guide*—RIGHT.

At the second command, the guide of each platoon will shift quickly to its right flank, and the men will touch elbows to the right, the column continuing to march straight forward.

The instructor having given the second command, will throw himself to the point at which the right of the company ought to rest in line, and place himself facing the point of direction to the left which he will choose.

The line of battle ought so to be chosen that the guide of each platoon, may have at least *nine* paces to take to come upon the line.

The head of the column being nearly opposite to the marker, the chief of the first platoon will command:

1. *Right*—TURN.

And when exactly opposite to that point he will add:

2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the first platoon will turn to the right in conformity with the principles prescribed in the *squad drill*. Its guide will so direct his march as to bring the front rank man next on his left, opposite to the marker; the chief of the platoon will march before its center; and when its guide shall be near the line of battle, he will command:

1. *Platoon.* 2. HALT.

At the second command, which will be given at the instant the right of the platoon shall arrive at the distance of three paces from the line of battle, oppo-

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site to one of the three files of his platoon, he will face to the marker, who will align him on the point of direction to the left. The chief of platoon having at the same time gone to the point where the right of the company is to rest, will, as soon as he sees all the files of the platoon in line, command:

Right—DRESS.

The second platoon will continue to march straight forward, until its guide shall arrive opposite to the left file of the first; it will then turn to the right at the command of its chief, and march towards the line of battle, its guide directing himself on the left file of the first platoon.

The guide having arrived at the distance of three paces from the line of battle, this platoon will be halted, as prescribed for the first; at the instant it halts, its guide will throw himself on the line of battle, opposite to one of the three left files of his platoon, and will be assured in his position by the instructor.

The chief of the second platoon, seeing all its files in line, and its guide established on the direction, will command:

Right—DRESS.

Having given this command, he will return to his place as a file-closer, passing around the left; the second platoon will dress up on the alignment of the first, and, when established, the captain will command:

FRONT.

The movement ended, the instructor will command:

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Guides—POSTS.

At this, the two guides will return to their places in line of battle.

A column, by platoon, left in front, will form on the left into line of battle, according to the same principles, and, by inverse means, applying to the second platoon what is prescribed for the first, and reciprocally. The chief of the second platoon having aligned it, from the left, will retire to his place as a file-closer. The captain having halted the first platoon three paces behind the line of battle, will go to the same point to align this platoon, and then command:

FRONT.

At the command *guides—posts*, given by the instructor, the captain will shift to his proper flank, and the guides take their places in the line of battle.

The instructor will sometimes cause arms to be supported, marching by the flank, and sometimes to be shifted to the right shoulder, marching by the front. When arms are shifted to the right shoulder, ranks will always open out from three to four inches; thus at the command:

To right shoulder, shift—ARMS,

which will be given when in march. The rear rank will shorten the first step in order to open out that number of inches; and at the command, *shoulder arms*, the same rank will lengthen the first step the same number of inches, in order to close up again to the habitual distance.

As often as a company, marching otherwise than at carried arms, halts, it will carry arms at the command *halt*. *This rule is general.*

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MANUAL OF ARMS FOR SERGEANTS.

The sergeants, like the rank and file, will always present themselves under arms with bayonets fixed.

All sergeants, including the sergeant-major and the quarter-master-sergeant, also corporals of the color-guard, and all corporals not in the ranks and files, will carry, and handle their arms, as herein prescribed *for sergeants.*

Sergeants, in the manual of arms, will observe in all the *times* (or pauses) the cadence prescribed for the rank and file. In the loadings and firings, they will remain at the shoulder, or support arms, according to the order which they may receive.

POSITION OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

The piece within the right arm, the barrel to the rear, erect and resting against the hollow of the shoulder; the right arm nearly straight, the right hand embracing the cock and guard, and the left arm hanging by the side.

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Present—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. With the right hand bring the piece erect, opposite to the center of the body, the rammer to the front; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand above the lock, the little finger against the lock-plate, the thumb extended along the barrel and on the stock, the forearm resting on the body, without constraint, and the hand at the hight of the elbow.

Second Motion. Correct the position of the right hand, so as to bring it under and against the guard, as in the case of the men.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Slip the left hand, on the piece, to the hight of the shoulder, and with this hand bring the piece erect against the right shoulder; embrace, with the right hand, the cock and guard, the right arm nearly straight.

Second Motion. Drop the left hand smartly by the side.

Order—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Bring the left hand promptly to the middle band; detach the piece a little from the shoulder with the right hand; quit the hold of the right hand; lower the piece with the left, seizing it again with the right above the lower band, the thumb on the barrel, the four fingers extended on the stock, the piece erect, the butt about three inches from the

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ground, the toe (or beak) of the butt over its place, and drop the left hand by the side.

Second Motion. Let the piece slip through the right hand, opening a little the thumb and fingers, so that the butt may come to the ground, without shock, its toe in a line with, and against the toe of the right foot.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. With the right hand, raise the piece perpendicularly, the hand at the hight of the right breast, opposite to the shoulder, but further out, and about two inches from the body, on which the right elbow will rest; seize the piece with the left hand under the right; drop the right hand, and with it, embrace the cock and guard, supporting the piece against the right shoulder, the right arm nearly straight.

Second Motion. Let the left hand fall smartly by the side.

Support—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. With the right hand, bring the piece erect between the eyes, the rammer to the front; seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band, raise this hand to the hight of the chin, and grasp the piece at the same time about four inches below the lock with the right hand.

Second Motion. With the right hand turn the piece, the barrel to the front, support it against the left shoulder and bring the left forearm between the cock and right hand, horizontally across the body, the cock resting on the left forearm, and the left hand on the right breast.

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Third Motion. Drop smartly the right hand by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Seize the piece with the right hand under and against the left forearm.

Second Motion. Bring the piece erect, with the right hand, against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front; seize it with the left hand, at the hight of the shoulder; correct the position of the right hand at the same time so as to embrace the cock and guard, the right arm nearly straight.

Third Motion. Drop smartly the left hand by the side.

Unfix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Bring the left hand promptly to the middle band, detach a little the piece from the shoulder, with the right hand.

Second Motion. Lower the piece with the left hand, seize it with the right above the lower band; rest the butt on the ground, letting the piece slip through the left hand; bring the right hand immediately to the bayonet turning the ketch.

Third Motion. Wrest off the bayonet, and return it to the scabbard; next, seize the piece with the right hand a little above the lower band; drop the left hand at the same time by the side, and take the position of the soldier at *ordered arms.*

Shoulder—ARMS.

(Same as from *Ordered Arms.*)

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Fix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First and Second Motions. As those of *unfix bayonet*, except, that at the end of the second motion the right hand will be brought to seize the bayonet by the socket and shank, so that the socket may extend about an inch above the heel of the hand.

Third Motion. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard with the right hand, carry and fix it on the muzzle; next seize the piece with the right hand above the lower band, and drop smartly the left hand by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

(Same as from *Ordered Arms.*)

FOR CORPORALS.

To pass from the shoulder as private, to the shoulder as sergeant.

As sergeant, shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. With the right hand, seize the piece at the handle, turn it, the lock to the front, as in the first motion of *present arms*, in infantry.

Second Motion. Carry the piece with the right hand, erect against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front, the right arm nearly straight, the right hand embracing the cock and guard; seize the piece with the left hand, at the hight of the shoulder.

Third Motion. Drop the left hand smartly by the side.

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FOR CORPORALS OF THE COLOR-GUARD, (OR SERGEANTS.)

Charge—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece with the right hand in half-facing to the right on the left heel, and bring the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and three inches from the left heel.

Second Motion. Drop the piece forward into the left hand, which will seize it a little above the lower band, the barrel up, the left elbow supported against the body; with the right hand, seize the handle below the guard, this hand supported against the hip, the point of the bayonet at the hight of the eye.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. In facing to the front, raise the piece with the left hand, bring it erect against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front; with the right hand, at the same time, embrace the cock and guard.

Second Motion. Quit hold with the left hand, and drop this hand by the side; lengthen at the same time the right arm.

FOR CORPORALS RETURNING TO THE RANKS.

As soldier, shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Detach the piece from the shoulder, bring it erect between the eyes, seize it with the left hand at the hight of the neck; grasp with the right

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hand the handle, this hand at the hight of the elbow, the rammer to the front.

Second Motion. Raise the piece with the right hand, the thumb extended on the counter-plate; turn the barrel to the front; support the piece against the left shoulder; at the same time drop the left hand, and place it under the butt.

Third Motion. Drop the right hand smartly by the side.

FOR RELIEVING SENTINELS.

Arms—PORT.

One time and one motion.

Throw the piece diagonally across the body, the lock to the front, seize it smartly at the same instant with both hands, the right at the handle, the left at the tail-band, the two thumbs pointing towards the muzzle, the barrel sloping upwards and crossing opposite to the point of the left shoulder, the butt proportionally lowered. The palm of the right will be above, and that of the left under the piece, the nails of both hands next to the body, to which the elbows will be closed.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Bring the piece smartly to the left shoulder, placing the left hand under the butt.

Second Motion. Drop the right hand smartly by the side.

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Manual of the Sword or Saber, for Officers.

POSITION OF THE SWORD OR SABER, UNDER ARMS.

The carry. The gripe in the right hand, which will be supported against the right hip, the back of the blade against the shoulder.

TO SALUTE WITH THE SWORD OR SABER.

Three times (or pauses.)

One. At the distance of six paces from the person to be saluted, raise the sword or saber perpendicularly, the point up, the flat of the blade opposite to the right eye, the guard at the hight of the shoulder, the elbow supported on the body.

Two. Drop the point of the sword or saber by extending the arm, so that the right hand may be brought to the side of the right thigh, and remain in that position until the person to whom the salute is rendered shall be passed, or shall have passed, six paces.

Three. Raise the sword or saber smartly, and resume the position first prescribed.

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RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY.

POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

(Same as in *Infantry*.)

FACINGS.

(Same as in *Infantry*.)

PRINCIPALS OF THE DIRECT STEP.

(Same as in *Infantry*.) As soon as the recruit has acquired steadiness, become established in the principles of *shouldered arms*, and in the mechanism, length and swiftness of the step in common time, he will be practised only in quick time, double quick and the run. The principles of the step in quick time are the same as for common time, but its swiftness is at the rate of one hundred and ten steps per minute.

The instructor wishing the squad to march in quick time will command:

1. *Squad, forward.* 2. MARCH.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE DOUBLE QUICK STEP.

At the first command, the recruit will raise his hands to a level with his hips, the hands closed, the nails towards the body, the elbows to the rear.

At the second command, he will raise to the front his left leg bent, in order to give to the knee the greatest elevation, the part of the leg between the knee and instep vertical, the toe depressed; he will then replace his foot in its former position; with the right leg he will execute what has just been prescribed for the left, and the alternate movements of the legs will be continued until the command:

1. *Squad.* 2. HALT.

At the second command, the recruit will bring the foot which is raised by the side of the others, and dropping at the same time his hands by his side, will resume the position of the soldier without arms.

The cadence will be indicated by the commands *one* and *two*, given alternately at the same instant each foot should be brought to the ground—commencing in common time and gradually augmented.

The recruit being established in the principles of this step, the instructor will command:

1. *Squad, forward.* 2. *Double Quick.* 3. MARCH.

At the first command, the recruit will throw the weight of his body on the right leg.

At the second command, he will place his arms as indicated in *double quick step.*

At the third command, he will carry forward the left foot, the leg slightly bent, the knee somewhat raised—will plant his left foot, the toe first, thirty-three inches from the right, and with the right foot

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will then execute what has just been prescribed for the left. In this movement feel the weight of the body on the foot that is planted, allowing a natural oscillatory motion to the arms.

The double quick step may be executed with different degrees of swiftness, the cadence may be increased to one hundred and eighty per minute under urgent circumstances.

The recruits will also be exercised in running, observing the principles of the *double quick step*.

It is recommended in marching at double quick time, or the run, that the men should breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed.

When the men shall be well established in the position of the body, and in the manner of marching at the different steps, the instructor will unite four men, whom he will place in the same rank, elbow to elbow, and instruct them in the position of *shouldered arms*, as follows:

PRINCIPLES OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

The recruit being in the *position of the soldier*, the instructor will cause him to bend the right arm slightly, and place the piece in it, in the following manner:

The piece in the right hand—the barrel nearly vertical, and resting in the hollow of the left shoulder—the guard to the front, the arm hanging nearly at its full length near the body; the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard, the remaining fingers closed together, and grasping the swell of the stock just under the cock, which rests on the little finger.

Recruits are frequently seen with natural defects, in the conformation of the shoulders, breasts and hips.

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These the instructor will labor to correct in the lesson, without arms, and afterwards, by steady endeavors, so that the appearance of the pieces in the same line may be uniform, and this without constraint to the men in their positions.

Recruits are liable to derange their position, by lowering the right shoulder and right hand, or by sinking the hip and spreading out the elbows:

The instructor will correct all these faults by continually rectifying the position; he will sometimes take away the piece to replace it the better; he will avoid fatiguing the recruits too much in the beginning, but labor by degrees to render this position natural and easy.

Finally, the instructor will take great care that the piece at a shoulder be not carried too high, or too low; if too high, the right elbow would spread out, the soldier would occupy too much space in his rank, and the piece be made to waver; if too low, the files would be too much closed, the soldier would not have the necessary space to handle his piece with facility, the right arm would be too much fatigued, and would draw down the shoulder.

Before passing to the *manual of arms*, repeat the movements of *eyes right*, *left*, and *front*, and the *facings*.

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MANUAL OF ARMS.

(Remarks upon as in *Infantry.*)

In this *manual of arms.* the command will be given to Infantry Corps, as Light Infantry, when it will be understood that they are to maneuver as Light Infantry.

The *manual of arms* will be taught in the following progression:

The instructor will command:

Support—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Bring the piece, with the right hand, perpendicularly to the front and between the eyes, the barrel to the rear; seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band, raise this hand as high as the chin and seize the piece, at the same time, with the right hand four inches below the cock.

Second Motion. Turn the piece with the right hand, the barrel to the front; carry the piece to the left shoulder and pass the forearm extended on the breast between the right hand and the cock; support the cock against the left forearm, the left hand resting on the right breast.

Third Motion. Drop the right hand by the side.

When the instructor shall wish to give repose in this position, he will command:

REST.

At this command, will bring up smartly the right hand to the handle of the piece, when they will not

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be required to preserve silence or steadiness of position.

1. *Attention.* 2. SQUAD.

At the second word, will resume the position of the third motion of *support arms.*

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left forearm; seize it with the left at the lower band, the thumb extended; detach the piece slightly from the shoulder, the left forearm along the stock.

Second Motion. Carry the piece vertically to the right shoulder with both hands, the rammer to the front; change the position of the right so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger; slip the left hand to the hight of the shoulder, the fingers extended and joined, the right arm nearly straight.

Third Motion. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Present—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. With the right hand bring the piece erect before the center of the body, the rammer to the front; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand half-way between the guide-sight and the lower band, the thumb extended along the barrel and against the stock, the forearm horizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow.

Second Motion. Grasp the small with the right hand below and against the guard.

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Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Bring the piece to the right shoulder, at the same time change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore-finger; slip up the left hand to the hight of the shoulder, the fingers extended and joined, the right arm nearly straight.

Second Motion. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

Order—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Seize the piece briskly with the left hand, near the upper band, and detach it slightly from the shoulder with the right hand; loosen the grasp of the right hand, lower the piece with the left, reseize with the right hand above the lower band, the little finger in rear of the barrel, the butt about four inches from the ground, the right hand supported against the hip; drop the left hand by the side.

Second Motion. Let the piece slip through the right hand to the ground, by opening slightly the fingers, and take the position about to be described.

POSITION OF ORDER ARMS.

The hand low, the barrel between the thumb and fore-finger extended along the stock, the other fingers extended and joined; the muzzle about two inches from the right shoulder, the rammer in front; the toe of the butt against, and in a line with, the toe of the right foot, the barrel perpendicular.

When the instructor may wish to give repose in this position, he will command:

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REST.

At this command, the recruits will not be required to preserve silence or steadiness.

1. *Attention.* 2. SQUAD.

At the second word, the recruits will resume the position of *order arms.*

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand to the hight of the right breast, and opposite the shoulder, the elbow close to the body; seize the piece with the left hand below the right, and drop quickly the right hand to grasp the piece at the swell of the stock, the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard; press the piece against the shoulder with the left hand, the right arm nearly straight.

Second Motion. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

LOAD IN NINE TIMES.

1. LOAD.*

One time and one motion.

Grasp the piece with the left hand as high as the right elbow, and bring it vertically opposite the middle of the body, slip the right hand to the upper band, place the butt between the feet, the barrel to the front; seize it with the left hand near the muzzle, which should be three inches from the body; carry the right hand to the cartridge-box.

* Whenever the loadings and firings are to be executed, the instructor will cause the cartridge-boxes to be brought to the front.

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2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Seize the cartridge with the thumb and next two fingers, and place it between the teeth.

3. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Tear the paper to the powder, hold the cartridge upright, between the thumb and first two fingers, near the top; in this position, place it in front of and near the muzzle—the back of the hand to the front.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Empty the powder into the barrel; disengage the ball from the paper with the right, and the thumb and two first fingers of the left; insert it into the bore, the pointed end uppermost, and press it down with the right thumb; seize the head of the rammer with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the other fingers closed, the elbows near the body.

Draw—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Half-draw the rammer, by extending the right arm, steady it in this position with the left thumb; grasp the rammer near the muzzle with the right hand, the little finger uppermost, the nails to the front, the thumb extended along the rammer.

Second Motion. Clear the rammer from the pipes, by again extending the arm; the rammer in the prolongation of the pipes.

Third Motion. Turn the rammer, the little end

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passing near the left shoulder; place the head of the rammer on the ball, the back of the hand to the front.

Ram—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Insert the rammer as far as the right hand, and steady it in this position with the thumb of the left; seize the rammer at the small end with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the back of the hand to the front; press the ball home, the elbows near the body.

Return—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Draw the rammer half-way out, and steady it in this position with the left thumb; grasp it near the muzzle with the right hand, the little finger uppermost, the nails to the front, the thumb along the rammer; clear the rammer from the bore by extending the arm, the nails to the front; the rammer in the prolongation of the bore.

Second Motion. Turn the rammer, the head passing near the left shoulder, and insert it in the pipes until the right hand reaches the muzzle, the nails to the front.

Third Motion. Force the rammer home, by placing the little finger of the right hand on the head of the rammer; pass the left hand down the barrel to the extent of the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

PRIME.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. With the left hand raise the piece till the hand is as high as the eye, grasp the small of the stock with the right hand; half-face to the right;

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place, at the same time, the right foot behind and right angles with the left, the hollow of the right foot against the left heel; slip the left hand down to the lower band, the thumb along the stock, the left elbow against the body; bring the piece to the right side, the butt below the right fore-arm, the small of the stock against the body, and two inches below the right breast, the barrel upwards, the muzzle on a level with the eye.

Second Motion. Half-cock with the thumb of the right hand, the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock, remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, and with the thumb and fore-finger of the same hand, take a cap from the pouch and place it on the nipple, and press it down with the thumb; seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Bring the piece to the right shoulder and support it there with the left hand, face to the front; bring the right heel to the side of, and in a line with, the left; grasp the piece with the right hand, as indicated in the position of *shouldered arms.*

Second Motion. Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

READY.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece slightly with the right hand, making a half-face to the right on the left heel; carry the right foot to the rear, and place it at right angles to the left, the hollow of it opposite to, and against the left heel; grasp the piece with

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the left hand at the lower band and detach it slightly from the shoulder.

Second Motion. Bring down the piece with both hands, the barrel upwards, the left thumb extended along the stock, the butt below the right forearm, the small of the stock against the body, and two inches below the right breast; the muzzle as high as the eye, the left elbow against the side; place, at the same time, the right thumb on the head of the cock, the other fingers under and against the guard.

Third Motion. Cock, and seize the piece at the small of the stock, without deranging the position of the butt.

AIM.

One time and one motion.

Raise the piece with both hands and support the butt against the right shoulder, the left elbow down, the right as high as the shoulder; incline the head upon the butt, so that the right eye may perceive quickly the notch of the hausse, the front sight, and the object aimed at; the left eye closed, the right thumb extended along the stock, the fore-finger on the trigger.

REMARKS.

In two ranks, the front rank men will raise a little less the right elbow, to facilitate the aim of the rear rank men.

The rear rank men will each carry the right foot about eight inches to the right and towards the left heel of the man next on the right in aiming, inclining the upper part of the body forward.

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FIRE.

One time and one motion.

Press the fore-finger against the trigger, fire, without lowering or turning the head, and remain in this position.

REMARKS.

In firing, the men will aim at some distinct object, with the barrel so directed that the line of fire and the line of sight will be in the same vertical plane.

Firings should be executed on ground of different inclinations, to accustom the men to fire at objects either above or below them.

LOAD.

One time and one motion.

Bring down the piece with both hands, face to the front, and take the position of *load*, heretofore indicated. Each rear rank man will bring his right foot by the side of the left.

The loading will be continued by the commands and means heretofore prescribed.

If, after firing, the instructor should not wish the recruits to reload, he will command:

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

Throw up the piece briskly with the left hand, and resume the position of *shoulder arms*, turning on the left heel.

To accustom the recruits to wait for the command *fire*, the instructor, when they are in the position of *aim*, will command:

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Recover—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

At the word *recover*, withdraw the finger from the trigger; at the command *arms*, retake the position of the third motion of *ready*.

From this position, if the instructor should wish to bring them to a *shoulder*, he will command:

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the command *shoulder*, place the thumb upon the cock, the fore-finger on the trigger, half-cock, and seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

At the command *arms*, bring up the piece briskly to the right shoulder, and retake the position of *shoulder arms*.

The recruits being at shoulder arms, when the instructor shall wish to fix bayonets, he will command:

FIX BAYONETS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Make a half-face to the right, and seize the piece with the left hand, at the shoulder.

Second Motion. Quit the hold of the right hand, with the left lower the piece to the ground without shock, and carry the right hand to the bayonet.

Third Motion. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle, (as in *Infantry*,) seize the piece with the right hand, drop the left, face to the front, and assume the position of *order arms*.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two motions.

(As from *Order Arms*.)

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Charge—BAYONET.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece slightly with the right hand, and make a half-face to the right on the left heel; place the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and three inches from, the left heel, the feet square; seize the piece, at the same time, with the left hand a little above the lower band.

Second Motion. Bring down the piece with both hands, the barrel uppermost, the left elbow against the body; seize the small of the stock, at the same time, with the right hand, which will be supported against the hip; the point of the bayonet as high as the eye.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Throw up the piece briskly with the left hand in facing to the front, place it against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front; turn the right hand, so as to embrace the guard, slide the left hand to the hight of the shoulder, the right hand nearly extended.

Second Motion. Drop the left hand smartly by the side.

Trail—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. (The same as the first motion of *Order Arms.*)

Second Motion. (Same as in *Infantry*, p. 14.)

Shoulder—ARMS.

(Same as in *Infantry*, from *Trail*, p. 14.)

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Unfix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. (As first motion of *Fix Bayonet.*)

Second Motion. (As second motion of *Fix Bayonet.*)

Third Motion. Wrest off the bayonet, return it to the scabbard; seize the piece with the right hand, drop the left, face to the front, and assume the position of *order arms.*

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two Motions. (As from *Order Arms.*)

Secure—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Bring the piece, with the right hand, perpendicular to the front and between the eyes, the barrel to the rear; seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band, raise this hand as high as the chin, and seize it, at the same time, with the right hand at the small.

Second Motion. Turn the piece with both hands, the barrel to the front; bring it opposite the left shoulder, the butt against the hip, the left hand at the lower band, the thumb as high as the chin, and extended on the rammer; the piece erect, and detached from the shoulder, the left fore-arm against the piece.

Third Motion. Reverse the piece, turn it under the left arm, the left hand remaining at the lower band, the thumb on the rammer to prevent it from sliding out, the little finger resting against the hip, the right hand falling at the same time by the side.

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Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece with the left hand, and seize it with the right at the small. The piece erect and detached from the shoulder, the butt against the hip, the left fore-arm along the piece.

Second Motion. (Same as second motion of *Shoulder Arms from a Support.*)

Third Motion. (Same as third motion of *Shoulder Arms from a Support.*)

Right Shoulder Shift—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Detach the piece perpendicularly from the shoulder with the right hand, and seize it with the left between the lower band and guide-sight, raise the piece, the left hand at the hight of the shoulder, and four inches from it; place, at the same time, the right hand on the butt, the beak between the first two fingers, the other two fingers under the butt-plate.

Second Motion. Quit the piece with the left hand, raise and place it on the right shoulder with the right hand, the lock-plate upwards; let fall, at the same time, the left hand by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece perpendicularly by extending the right arm to its full length, the rammer to the front; at the same time, seize the piece with the left hand, below the tail-band.

Second Motion. Quit the butt with the right hand, which will immediately embrace the guard; lower

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the piece to the position of *shoulder arms;* slide up the left hand to the hight of the shoulder, the fingers extended and closed; drop the left hand by the side.

FROM A SUPPORT.

Right Shoulder Shift—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Seize the piece with the right hand, below and near the left fore-arm; place the left hand under the butt, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers.

Second Motion. Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock-plate upwards; carry it to the right shoulder, the left hand still holding the butt, the muzzle elevated; hold the piece in this position, and place the right hand upon the butt, the beak between the first two fingers, the others on the plate.

Support—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. (As first motion of *Shoulder* from *Right Shoulder Shift.*)

Second Motion. Turn the piece with both hands, the barrel to the front, carry it opposite the left shoulder, slip the right hand to the small of the stock, place the left fore-arm extended on the breast, and let fall the right hand by the side.

Arms—AT WILL, *or Ease*—ARMS.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 15.)

Shoulder—ARMS.

Retake smartly the position of *shoulder arms.*

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FROM A SHOULDER.

Left Shoulder Shift—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Bring the piece erect to the center of the body, as in *present arms.*

Second Motion. Turn the piece, the barrel out, and carry it against the left shoulder, as in the *Infantry* tactics.

Second Motion. Slope the piece diagonally to the rear, and drop the right hand.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Raise the piece perpendicularly with the left hand, and seize it at the handle with the right.

Second Motion. Carry the piece with the right hand to the right shoulder, turning the rammer to the front; seize the piece with the left hand at the shoulder, and grasp the cock and guard with the right hand.

Third Motion. Drop the left hand as when at ordered arms.

To cause the pieces to be placed upon the ground, the instructor will command:

Ground—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Turn the piece with the right hand the barrel to the left, at the same time, seize the cartridge box with the left hand, bend the body, advance the left foot, the heel opposite the lower band; lay

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the piece on the ground with the right hand, the toe of the butt on a line with the right toe, the knees slightly bent, the right heel raised.

Second Motion. Rise up, bring the left foot by the side of the right, quit the cartridge box with the left hand, and drop the hands by the side.

Raise—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Seize the cartridge-box with the left hand, bend the body, advance the left foot opposite the lower band, and seize the piece with the right hand.

Second Motion. Raise the piece, bringing the left foot by the side of the right; turn the piece with the right hand, the rammer to the front, at the same time, quit the cartridge-box with the left hand, and drop the hand by the side.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

The recruits being at order arms, the command will be:

Inspection of—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

(Same as in *Infantry*, p. 28.)

If, instead of inspection of arms, bayonets only are to be fixed, the command is:

Fix—BAYONET.

Take the position prescribed in the first motion of *inspection of arms*, fix bayonet, and face to the front.

Bayonets fixed, if it be the wish of the instructor,

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after firing, to ascertain whether the pieces have been discharged, he will command:

Spring—RAMMERS.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 29.)

The manual of arms frequently distorts the persons of recruits, before they acquire ease and confidence in the several positions. They are extremely liable to curve the sides and back, and to derange the shoulders, especially in loading. The instructor, therefore, will often recur to elementary principles, and not cause them to dwell too long in one position.

(Remarks as in *Infantry*, p. 9.)

TO MARK TIME.

The four men marching in the direct step, the instructor will command:

1. *Mark Time.* 2. MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 32.)

To resume the direct step, the command will be:

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, which will be given when a foot is coming to the ground, the recruit will retake the step of twenty-eight inches.

1. *Change Step.* 2. MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 33.)

TO MARCH BACKWARDS.

The command will be:

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1. *Squad Backward.* 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the recruits will step off smartly, with the left foot fourteen inches to the rear, reckoning from heel to heel, and so on with the feet in succession, till the command:

Squad—HALT.

The men will halt at this command, and bring back the foot in front by the side of the other.

This step will always be executed in quick time. The recruits march straight to rear, without deranging the erect position of the body or the piece.

TO LOAD IN FOUR TIMES.

(Remarks as in *Infantry*, pp. 21, 22.)

1. *Load in Four Times.* 2. LOAD.

First Time. Execute the times of *load.* Handle cartridge, tear cartridge, charge cartridge.

Two. Draw rammer, ram cartridge.

Three. Return rammer, prime.

Four. Shoulder arms.

TO LOAD AT WILL.

Execute the loadings as in *four times*, without resting on the times.

FIRINGS.

The firings are direct or oblique, and will be executed as follows:

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THE DIRECT FIRE.

The command will be:

1. *Fire by Squad.* 2. *Squad.* 3. READY. 4. AIM. 5. FIRE. 6. LOAD.

(These commands will be executed as has been prescribed in the *Manual of Arms.*)

At the third command, the men will come to the position of *ready.*

At the sixth, they will load and come to the position of *ready.*

The firing will be re-commenced by the commands:

1. *Squad.* 2. AIM. 3. FIRE. 4. LOAD.

To cease firing, the command will be:

CEASE FIRING.

At this command, the recruits will cease firing, load their pieces, if unloaded, and bring them to a shoulder.

OBLIQUE FIRINGS.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 25.)

POSITION OF THE TWO RANKS IN THE OBLIQUE FIRE TO THE RIGHT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 25.)

POSITION OF THE TWO RANKS IN THE OBLIQUE FIRE TO THE LEFT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 26,) except that the rear rank man will advance the right foot towards the right heel of the man on the right of his file-leader.

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TO FIRE BY FILE.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 27.)

TO ARREST THE FIRE.

ROLL.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 27.)

TO FIRE BY RANK.

The fire by rank will be executed by each entire rank alternately.

The instructor will command:

1. *Fire by Rank.* 2. *Squad.* 3. READY. 4. *Rear Rank.* 5. AIM. 6. FIRE. 7. LOAD.

At the third command, the two ranks will take the position of *ready*, in the direct fire.

At the seventh command, the rear rank will execute what has been prescribed in the direct fire, and take the position of *ready*.

When the instructor sees several men in the rear rank in the position of *ready*, he will command:

1. *Front Rank.* 2. AIM. 3. FIRE. 4. LOAD.

The front rank will execute what has been prescribed for the rear rank, but will not step off with the right foot.

TO FIRE AND LOAD KNEELING.

In this exercise, the squad loaded will be drawn up in one rank. The instruction will be given to each man without times or motions, and in the following manner. The instructor will command:

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Fire and Load Kneeling.

At this command, the man on the right of the squad will move forward three paces and halt, then carry the right foot to the rear and to the right of the left heel, and in a position convenient for placing the right knee upon the ground in bending the left leg, place the right knee upon the ground, lower the piece, the left fore-arm supported upon the thigh on the same side, the right hand on the small of the stock, the butt resting on the right thigh, the left hand supporting the piece near the lower band; the right leg nearly perpendicular to the left foot and the man seated on the right heel; raise the piece with the right hand, support it with the left, near the tail-band, the left elbow resting on the left thigh near the knee, cock and seize the piece at the small, bring it to the shoulder, *aim* and *fire;* bring the piece down, and support it with the left hand, butt against right thigh; carry the piece to the rear, rising on the knee, the barrel downwards, the butt resting on the ground; support the piece with the left hand, at or near the upper band, draw cartridge and *load;* when loaded, bring the piece to the front with the left hand, seize it with the right hand at the small of the stock, turn the piece the barrel uppermost and horizontal, the left elbow resting on the left thigh, half-cock, remove the old cap and prime, rise and return to the ranks.

The second man will next be taught in the same manner, and so on through the remainder of the squad.

TO FIRE AND LOAD LYING.

Squad in one rank; instruction given individually, without times and motions.

The command will be:

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Fire and Load Lying.

At this command, the man on the right of the squad will advance three paces and halt; he will then bring his piece to an order drop on both knees and place himself on the ground, flat on his belly; in this position, he will support the piece nearly horizontally with the left hand, near the lower band, the butt and left elbow resting on the ground, the barrel up; cock the piece with the right hand, and carry it to the small of the stock, raise the piece with both hands, press the butt against the shoulder, and resting on both elbows, *aim* and *fire;* as soon as he has fired, bring the piece down, turn upon the left side, still resting on his left elbow, bring back the piece until the cock is opposite the breast, the butt resting on the ground, take a cartridge with the right hand, seize the small with this hand, holding the cartridge with the thumb and two next fingers; he will then throw himself on his back, still holding the piece with both hands, carry the piece to the rear, place the butt between the heels, the barrel up, the muzzle elevated, charge cartridge, draw rammer, ram cartridge and return rammer, turn again upon the left side and prime, raise the piece vertically, rise, turn about, and resume his position in the ranks; each man will be thus instructed.

BAYONET EXERCISE.

The bayonet exercise will be confined to two movements—the *guard against infantry*, and the *guard against cavalry.*

Men in one rank, with intervals of two paces, at *shoulder arms*, the command will be:

1. *Guard against Infantry.* 2. GUARD.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Make a half-face to the right, turn-

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ing on both heels, feet square to each other, raise the piece slightly, and seize it with the left hand near the lower band.

Second Motion. Carry the right foot twenty inches perpendicularly to the rear, the right heel on a prolongation of the left, knees slightly bent, weight of the body resting equally on both legs; lower the piece with both hands, the barrel up, left elbow against the body; seize the piece with the right hand at the small, arms falling naturally, point of the bayonet slightly elevated.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

Throw up the piece with the left hand, and place it against the right shoulder—at the same time, bring the right heel by the side of the left, and face to the front.

1. *Guard against Cavalry.* 2. GUARD.

One time and two motions.

Both motions same as *guard against infantry*, except that the right hand will be supported against the hip, and the bayonet held as in *charge bayonet.*

Shoulder—ARMS.

(Same as from *Guard against Infantry.*)

ALIGNMENTS. TO MARCH TO THE FRONT. THE OBLIQUE MARCH. CHANGE OF TIME. TO MARCH BACKWARDS.

(As in *Infantry*, pp. 34—37.)

To face about in marching, the command will be:

1. *Squad, right about.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, which will be given at the

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instant the left foot is coming to the ground, the recruit will bring this foot to the ground, and turning on it, will face to the rear; he will then place the right foot in the new direction and step off with the left foot.

THE MARCH BY THE FLANK.

The rank at a halt, the command will be:

1. *Squad Right*—FACE. 2. *Forward.* 3. MARCH.

At the command *face*, the rank will face to the right; after facing, the even numbered men will step quickly to the right side of the odd numbered men, who stand fast, when the men will be formed into files of two men abreast.

At the command *march*, the men will step off smartly with the left foot, the files aligned and preserving their intervals.

The march by the left flank, will be executed by the same commands, substituting the word left for right, and by inverse means, the even numbers will stand fast and the odd will place themselves on the left side of the even numbered men.

(Remarks as in *Infantry*, pp. 37, 38.)

To *halt* the rank and face it to the front, the command will be:

1. *Squad.* 2. HALT. 3. FRONT.

At the command *halt*, the rank will halt promptly, and no man stir.

At the command *front*, each man will front by facing to the left, if marching by the right flank, and to the right if marching by the left flank; the rear rank men will, at the same time, move quickly into their places, and form one rank again.

To change direction by file, command:

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By file left (or right) MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 39.)

REMARKS.

Keep up the touch of the elbows; the man on the side, to which the wheel is made, will shorten the first three or four steps.

To face by the right or left flank in marching, the command will be:

1. *Squad by the right (or left) Flank.* 2. MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 39.)

REMARKS.

The men will double and undouble rapidly. If in facing by the flank the squad should face to the rear, the men will come into one rank as heretofore prescribed; the men in the rear always move up to form in single rank, and the order of numbers is never inverted.

When the squad is faced to the rear, to face by the left flank, the even numbers will double to the left of the odd numbers—by the right flank, the odd numbers double to the right of the even numbers; pieces at a *shoulder* or a *support*.

The above movement in double quick time is executed by the same principles, giving the command *double quick* before that of *march;* the pieces at a right shoulder or at a trail.

Marching of Rifle and Light Infantry Corps will always be in *quick time*, unless otherwise commanded. Marching in double quick time, the men will always carry their pieces on the *right shoulder*, or at a *trail*. If the pieces are to be carried at a *trail*, the command *trail arms* will be given before the command *double quick*. If this command be not given, the men will shift their pieces to the right shoulder, at the com-

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mand *double quick*. In either case, the men will bring their pieces to a shoulder at the command *halt*. These rules are general.

The odd and even files, numbered as one, two, in the company, in two ranks from right to left, will form groups of four men, who will be designated *comrades in battle*.

WHEELINGS.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 39.)

TO STACK ARMS.

Men at *order arms*, the command will be:

Stack—ARMS.

At this command, the front rank man of every even numbered file, will seize the piece with the left hand near the upper band; will place it a little in advance of his left toe, barrel towards the body, and draw the rammer from its place. The front rank man of every odd numbered file, will also draw the rammer slightly, and pass his piece to the man next on his left, who will seize it with the right hand below the upper band, and place the butt a little in advance of the right toe of the man on his right, the barrel to the front; he will then cross the rammers of the two pieces, the rammer of the piece of the odd numbered man being inside. The rear rank man of every even file, will also draw his rammer slightly, lean his piece forward, the lock-plate down, advance the right foot ahead six inches, and insert the rammer and barrel of the piece of his front rank man; with his left hand he will place the butt of his piece on the ground thirty-two inches in rear of, and perpendicular to, the front rank, bringing back his foot by the side of the left; the front rank man of every even file will, at the same time, lean the stock to the rear, quit it with

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his right hand, and force all the rammers down. The stack being formed, the rear rank man of the odd file will pass his piece into his left hand, the barrel to the front, inclining it forward, will rest it on the stack.

TAKE ARMS.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 30.)

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

Company formations, commands and maneuvers in *Light Infantry* and *Rifle*, are the same as for *Infantry*, with the exceptions herein noted.

FORMING COMPANY—FORM AS IN INFANTRY.

1. *In two ranks form company.* 2. *Company right*—FACE. 3. MARCH.

At the command *face*, the company, will face to the right, except the right guide and man on the right, who stand fast.

At the command *march*, execute what is prescribed for *Infantry*, substituting *right* for *left* where it occurs.

REMARKS.

These formations will habitually be executed by right of companies. If to be executed by the left, the company will be *faced about*, and the guides posted in the rear of the rear rank.

The officers will be posted as in *Infantry*.

The corporals will be posted in the front rank, and

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on the right and left of platoons, according to hight. The tallest corporal and the tallest man will form the first file, the next two tallest men the second file, and so on to the last file, which will be composed of the shortest corporal and shortest man.

In One Rank form Company—MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, substituting the word *right* for *left*, wherever it occurs; also, *left* for *right*.)

POST OF OFFICERS IN COLUMN.

IN COLUMN BY COMPANY. IN COLUMN BY PLATOON. IN COLUMN BY SECTION. TO OPEN RANKS.

To the Rear, Open Order—MARCH.

Manual of Arms in the following order:

Present Arms,	Shoulder Arms.
Order Arms,	
Ground Arms,	
Raise Arms,	Shoulder Arms,
Support Arms,	Shoulder Arms,
Fix Bayonet,	Shoulder Arms,
Change Bayonet,	Shoulder Arms,
Trail Arms,	Shoulder Arms,
Unfix Bayonet,	Shoulder Arms,
Secure Arms,	Shoulder Arms.

Load in nine times.

TO CLOSE RANKS.

1. *Close Order.* 2. MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 51.)

ALIGNMENTS AND MANUAL OF ARMS IN CLOSED RANKS.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 51.)

The file-closers, in all cases, will preserve the distance of two paces from the rear rank.

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LOAD IN FOUR TIMES—LOAD AT WILL.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 52.)

TO FIRE BY COMPANY.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 52,) except that at the command *load*, the men will bring back their pieces, load, and take the position of *ready*.

The firing will be recommenced by the commands:

1. *Company.* 2. *Aim.* 3. FIRE. 4. LOAD.

TO FIRE BY FILE.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 53.)

THE FIRE BY RANK.

Command:

1. *Fire by Rank.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Ready.* 4. *Rear Rank*—AIM. 5. FIRE. 6. LOAD.

(As in *Squad Drill*, p. 111.)

1. *Front Rank.* 2. *Aim.* 3. FIRE. 4. LOAD.

(As in *Infantry*.)

The Fire by File being the most important, the recruits will be made familiar with it.

TO FIRE BY REAR RANK.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 53.)

TO RESUME THE PROPER FRONT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 54.)

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TO ADVANCE IN LINE OF BATTLE.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 55.)

TO HALT THE COMPANY ADVANCING IN LINE, AND TO ALIGN IT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 56.)

ADVANCING IN LINE TO OBLIQUE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 56.)

TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 57.)

TO MARCH IN RETREAT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 57.)

TO HALT THE COMPANY RETIRING IN LINE, AND FACE IT TO THE FRONT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 58.)

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

Command:

1. *Company, Right*—FACE. 2. *Forward.* 3. MARCH.

Execute the first command as in *infantry*, except that the front rank will double as in the *squad drill;* the rear rank will, at the same time, side-step to the right, and double in the same manner, so that the files will be formed of four men; the file-closers will also side-step to the right, and preserve the distances.

REMARKS.

In the march by the *left flank*, the rear rank will side-step to the left one pace, before doubling.

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TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY FILE.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 59.)

TO HALT THE COMPANY MARCHING BY THE FLANK, AND TO FACE IT TO THE FRONT.

1. *Company.* 2. *Halt.* 3. FRONT.

As in *Infantry*, except the second and third commands, will be executed as prescribed in the *squad drill.*

As soon as the files have undoubled, the rear rank will close to its proper distance.

MARCHING BY A FLANK, TO FORM ON RIGHT (OR LEFT) BY FILE INTO LINE.

1. *On Right by File into Line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the rear-rank men doubled will mark time, the captain and covering sergeant will turn to the right, march straight forward, and be halted when they have passed at least six paces beyond the rank of file-closers; the captain will direct the alignment of the front rank, the covering sergeant behind the captain, at the distance of the rear rank; the two men on the right of the front rank, doubled, will pass beyond the covering sergeant and captain, and turn to the right; they will march elbow to elbow, and direct themselves towards the line of battle; when they arrive at two paces from this line, the even number will shorten step, so that the odd number may precede him on the line, who will place himself on the left side of the captain; the even number will afterwards oblique to the left, and place himself on the left of the odd number; the next two men of the front rank will pass in the same manner be-

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hind the two first, turn to the right, and place themselves in the same manner to the left of the first two men; the remaining files of the rank will form in the same manner. The rear rank, doubled, will execute the movement in the same manner, commencing after four men of the front rank are established on the line of battle; the rear rank men, as they arrive on line, will cover actually their file leaders. In marching by left flank, inverse commands and means will be used.

MARCHING BY THE FLANK TO FORM BY COMPANY OR BY PLATOON INTO LINE, AND FACE IT TO THE FRONT.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 60.)

REMARKS.

In column by company, right or left in front, the covering sergeant and second sergeant will be placed on the right and left of the front rank respectively; they will be called the *right guide* and *left guide*. In column, by platoon, there will be but one guide to each platoon, placed on its left flank if right in front, and on the right flank if left in front.

MARCHING BY THE FRONT TO MARCH BY A FLANK.

TO BREAK INTO COLUMN BY PLATOON, EITHER AT A HALT OR IN MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 62.)

TO MARCH IN COLUMN.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 63.)

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TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

(As in *Infantry*, and according to the principles laid down in *Rifle Squad Drill*, pp. 115, 116.)

TO HALT THE COLUMN.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 66.)

TO WHEEL INTO LINE.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 66.)

To break the company into platoons, and to reform the company.

TO BREAK THE COMPANY INTO PLATOONS.

The company in march, and supposed to make part of a column, right in front, the command will be:

Break into—PLATOONS.

The captain will take place before the center of the first platoon; the first lieutenant will pass round to the center of his platoon, and give the caution *mark time.*

The captain will then command:

MARCH.

The first platoon will march straight forward; the covering sergeant will move to the left flank of this platoon, as soon as the flank shall be disengaged.

At the command *march*, by the captain, the second platoon will mark time, its chief will immediately add:

1. *Right oblique.* 2. MARCH.

This last command will be given the instant the

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rear rank of the first platoon shall have passed; the men will shorten the step in obliquing, so that when the command *forward march* is given, the platoon may have its exact distance. The guide of the second platoon being near the direction of the guide of the first, the chief of the second will command *forward*, and add *march* the instant the guide of his platoon shall cover the guide of the first. In column left in front, inverse means are used, and the left guide of the company will shift to the right flank of the second platoon; the covering sergeant will remain on the right of the first.

TO REFORM THE COMPANY, IN MARCH.

Column by platoon right in front, the command will be:

Form—COMPANY.

And add:

1. *First Platoon.* 2. *Right*—OBLIQUE.

The second platoon will march straight forward. The captain will then command:

3. MARCH.

At this command, repeated by the chief of the second, the first platoon will oblique to the right; the covering sergeant on the left of the first platoon, will pass by the front rank and return to the right of the company. When the first platoon shall have nearly unmasked the second, the captain will command:

1. *Mark time.*

And the instant the unmasking is complete, he will add:

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2. MARCH.

The first platoon will *mark time.* In the meantime, the second platoon will have continued to march straight forward, and when nearly up with the first, the captain will command:

Forward.

And when the two platoons unite, add:

MARCH.

The first platoon will cease to mark time.

REMARKS.

The platoons, in obliquing, will not shorten the step too much. The chiefs will face to their platoons, and direct the step. In column of several companies, each company should march in the same step, without shortening or slackening, whilst that which precedes breaks, to guard against an elongation of column.

IN MARCH.

IN COLUMN, TO BREAK FILES TO THE REAR, AND TO CAUSE THEM TO REENTER INTO LINE.

The command will be:

1. *Two files from left to rear.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, two files on the left or right of the company will *mark time;* the two rear rank men of these files will, as soon as the rear rank of the company shall clear them, move to the right by advancing the outer shoulder; the odd number will place himself behind the third file from that flank, the even number behind the fourth, passing behind

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the odd number; the two front rank men will, in like manner, move to the right; the odd number will place himself behind the first file, the even number behind the second. If the files are broken from the right, inverse means will be used; the even number of the rear rank will place himself behind the third file, and the odd the fourth; the even number of the front rank behind the first file, the odd the second, the *odd numbers* passing behind the *even*. To break two or more files from the same side, the same commands will be given. At the command *march*, the files already broken, advancing the outer shoulder, will gain the space of two files to the right or left, as the case may be, shortening, at the same time, their step, in order to make room between themselves and the rear rank of the company for the files last ordered to the rear, who will break in the same manner as the first. The men who double, should increase the length of the step, so as not to lose distance. New files must always be broken from the same side.

To cause files broken off to return into line, the command will be:

1. *Two Files into Line.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the first two files will return briskly into line; the others will gain the space of two files, by advancing the inner shoulder towards the flank to which they belong.

To break two or three groups together, the command will be:

Four or Six Files from left (or right) to rear—MARCH.

The files designated will mark time, advance a little the outer shoulder; as soon as the company shall

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clear it, will oblique at once, and place itself behind the four neighboring files, in the same manner as if group by group, taking care that distances are preserved.

Four or Six Files into line—MARCH.

The files designated will advance the inner shoulder, move up and form on the flank of the company, by the shortest lines; as files are broke off, the guide will close up, and also open out to make room as they come into line.

Files which march in the rear, are disposed of as follows: the left files, as if the company was marching by the right flank—right files as if by left flank. When there is, on the right or left of a sub-division, a file which does not belong to a group, it will be broken off singly; files will be broken off from the side of direction.

TO MARCH THE COLUMN IN ROUTE, AND TO EXECUTE THE MOVEMENTS INCIDENT THERETO.

(Route step, one hundred and ten steps per minute.)

At the command:

1. *Column forward.* 2. *Guide left (or right.)* 3. *Route step.* 4. MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 72.)

At the command:

1. *Shoulder arms.* 2. *Quick time.* 3. MARCH.

The men will resume the cadenced step, and close, so as to leave a distance of sixteen inches between each rank.

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After the command *form platoons* is executed, the front will be diminished and increased by files as heretofore prescribed. Subdivisions must not be reduced to a front of less than six files, not counting the chief.

If the company be marching by the right flank to undouble files, resume the cadenced step, arms shouldered or supported, and command:

1. *In two ranks undouble files.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the odd numbers continue to march straight forward, the even numbers shorten step, and obliquing to the left, place themselves promptly behind the odd numbers; the rear rank will gain a step to the left, and retake the touch of elbows on the side of the front rank.

If the company be marching by the left flank, the even numbers will continue to march forward, and the odd numbers will undouble.

TO DOUBLE FILES.

The command will be:

1. *In four ranks, double files.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the files will double, as prescribed in facing the company by the right or left flank.

TO COUNTERMARCH.

The command will be:

1. *Countermarch.* 2. *Company, right*—FACE. 3. *By file left.* 4. MARCH.

(As in *Infantry*, p. 75), except that the company will face at the second command.

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And in fronting the company, use the command *front*, instead of *front face.*

MARCHING IN COLUMN BY PLATOON, TO FORM ON THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) INTO LINE OF BATTLE.

(As in *Infantry.*)

FORMATION OF A COMPANY FROM TWO RANKS INTO FOUR AND RECIPROCALLY, AT A HALT AND IN MARCH.

The company being formed in two ranks, at a halt, and supposed to form part of a column right, in front, to form it into four ranks, the command will be:

1. *In four ranks, form Company.* 2. *Company, left*—FACE. 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *face*, the left guide will stand fast; the company will face to the left; the rear rank will gain the distance of one pace from the front rank by a side step to the left and rear, and the men will form into four ranks, as in the School of the Soldier.

At the command *march*, the first file will reface to the front, without undoubling; all the other files of four will step off, and closing successively to about five inches of the preceding files, halt, and face to the front, remaining doubled; the file-closers will take their new places, at two paces in rear of the fourth rank.

FROM FOUR RANKS.

1. *In two ranks, form company.* 2. *Company, right*—FACE. 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *face*, the left guide stands fast, and the company faces to the right.

At the command *march*, the right guide will step

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off and march in the prolongation of the front rank; the leading file of four men, will step off at the same time, the other files stand fast; the second file will step off when there shall be between it and the first, space sufficient to form into two ranks, and so on successively to the last file.

As soon as the last file shall have its interval, the command will be given:

1. *Company.* 2. HALT. 3. FRONT.

At the command *front*, the company will face to the front, and form in two ranks by undoubling files.

The company marching to the front in two ranks, to form in four ranks, the command will be:

1. *In four ranks, form company.* 2. *By the left, double files.* 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *march*, the left guide and left file of the company will march straight to the front, the company will make a half-face to the left, the odd numbers placing themselves behind the even numbers; the even numbers of the rear rank will shorten their steps a little, to permit the odd numbers of the front rank to get between them and the even numbers of the front rank; the files thus formed of fours, except the left file, will continue to march obliquely, lengthening their steps slightly, so as to keep constantly abreast of the guide; each file will close successively on the file next on the left, and when at the proper distance from that file, face to the front by a half-face to the right, and take the touch of elbows to the left.

Marching to the front in four ranks, to form in two ranks, the command will be:

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1. *In two ranks, form company.* 2. *By the right undouble files.* 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *march*, the left guide and left file will continue to march straight to the front, the company will half-face to the right, and march obliquely, lengthening the step a little, in order to keep as near as possible abreast of the guide; as soon as the second file from the left shall have gained to the right the interval necessary for the left file to form into two ranks, the second file will face to the front by a half-face to the left, and march straight forward; the left file will immediately form into two ranks, and take the touch of elbows to the left; each file will execute successively, what has been prescribed for the file next to the left, and each file will form into two ranks, when the file next on its right has obliqued the required distance, and faced to the front.

REMARKS.

If the company be supposed to form part of a column left in front, these different movements will be executed by inverse means, substituting the indication *left* for *right.*

SKIRMISHERS;

OR, LIGHT INFANTRY AND RIFLE COMPANY MOVEMENTS.

By the general term *skirmishers*, will herein be understood any company or body of Infantry, Light Infantry, Rifle or Battalion Companies, thrown out

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and actually deployed into *open files* or *loose order*. The term will only be applied to companies while so extended.

The movements of skirmishers should be subjected to such rules as will give the commander the means of moving them in any direction, with promptitude.

Skirmishers will be thrown out to clear the way for, and to cover the movements of the main corps; they may be thrown out to the front, to a flank, to the rear, as may be deemed necessary.

Every body of skirmishers should have a reserve, the strength and composition of which, will vary according to circumstances.

If the body thrown out be within sustaining distance of the main corps, a small reserve will be sufficient for each company, whose duty it shall be to fill vacant places, furnish the line with cartridges, relieve the fatigued and serve as a rallying point for the skirmishers.

If the main corps be at a considerable distance, besides the *company* reserves, another reserve will be required, composed of entire companies, which will be employed to sustain and reinforce such parts of the line as may be warmly attacked; this reserve should be strong enough to relieve at least half the companies deployed as skirmishers.

The reserves will be placed behind the center of the line of skirmishers, the company reserves at one hundred and fifty, and principal reserve at four hundred paces. This rule is however not invariable.

The reserves, while holding themselves within sustaining distance of the line, should be, as much as possible, in position to afford each other mutual protection, and must carefully profit by any accidents of the ground to conceal themselves from the view of the enemy, and to shelter themselves from his fire.

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The *movements* of skirmishers will be executed in *quick* or *double quick* time. The *run* will be resorted to only in cases of urgent necessity. Skirmishers will be permitted to carry their pieces in the manner most convenient to them. The *movements* will be indicated by the sounds of the bugle (or beats of the drum.) Other conventional signs may for particular cases, be adopted to express the same commands: as the sword held at arm's length, above the head; to the right, left, front, or rear, without or with the cap in the other hand, without or with the kerchief attached to the point of the sword. The officers and, if necessary, the non-commissioned officers, will repeat and cause the commands to be executed, as soon as they are given; but to avoid mistakes when the signals are employed, they will wait until the last bugle note is sounded before commencing the movement.

When skirmishers are ordered to move rapidly, the officers and non-commissioned officers will see that the men economise their strength, keep cool, and profit by all the advantages which the ground may offer for cover. *This is important.*

The instruction will be divided into five articles, and subdivided as follows:

FIRST.

1. To deploy forward.
2. To deploy by the flank.
3. To extend intervals.
4. To close intervals.
5. To relieve skirmishers.

SECOND.

1. To advance in line.
2. To retreat in line.

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3. To change direction.
4. To march by the flank.

THIRD.

1. To fire at a halt.
2. To fire marching.

FOURTH.

1. The rally.
2. To form column to march in any direction.
3. The assembly.

FIFTH.

1. To deploy a battalion as skirmishers.
2. To rally the battalion deployed as skirmishers.

In the first four articles it is supposed that the movements are executed by a company deployed as skirmishers on a front equal to that of the battalion in the order of battle. In the fifth article, it is supposed that each company of the battallion, being deployed as skirmishers, occupies a front of one hundred paces.

From these two examples, rules may be deduced for all cases, whatever may be the numerical strength of the skirmishers and the extent of ground they ought to occupy.

DEPLOYMENTS.

A company may be deployed as skirmishers in two ways—forward and by the flank. The deployment forward will be adopted, when the company is behind the line on which it is to be established as skirmishers; it will be deployed by the flank, when it finds itself on that line.

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When a company is to be deployed as skirmishers, it will be divided into two platoons, and each platoon will be subdivided into two sections; the comrades in battle, forming groups of four men, will be careful to know and to sustain each other. The captain will assure himself that the files in the center of each platoon and section are designated. A company may be deployed as skirmishers on its right, left, center, or any other named file whatsoever. In this manner, skirmishers may be thrown forward with the greatest possible rapidity on any ground they may be required to occupy.

A chain of skirmishers ought generally to preserve their alignment, but no advantage the ground may present should be sacrificed to attain this regularity.

The interval between skirmishers depends upon the extent of ground to be covered; but in general, the groups of four men should not be removed more than forty paces from each other. The habitual distance between men of the same group, in open ground, will be five paces; in no case will they lose sight of each other.

The front to be occupied to cover a battalion, comprehends its front and the half of each interval which separates it from the battalion on its right and left. If a line, whose wings are not supported, should be covered by skirmishers, it will be necessary to either protect the flanks with skirmishers, or to extend them in front of the line so far beyond the wings, as to oppose effectually any attempt which might be made by the enemy's skirmishers to disturb the flanks.

TO DEPLOY FORWARD.

To deploy a company forward at a halt, or in march, on the left file of the first platoon holding the second platoon in reserve, the command will be:

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1. *First platoon, as skirmishers.* 2. *On the left file, take intervals.* 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the first command, the second and third lieutenants will place themselves rapidly two paces behind the centers of the right and left sections of the first platoon; the fifth sergeant will move one pace in front of the center of the first platoon, and will place himself between the two sections in the front rank as soon as the movement begins; the fourth sergeant will place himself on the left of the front rank of the same platoon, as soon as he can pass. The captain will indicate to this sergeant the point on which he wishes him to direct his march. The first lieutenant, placing himself before the center of the second platoon, will command:

Second platoon backward—MARCH.

At this command, the second platoon will step three paces to the rear, so as to unmask the first flank of the first platoon. It will then be halted by its chief, and the second sergeant will place himself on the left, and the third sergeant on the right flank of this platoon.

At the command *march*, the left group of four men, conducted by the fourth sergeant, will direct itself on the point indicated; all the other groups of fours throwing forward briskly the left shoulder, will move diagonally to the front in double quick time, so as to gain to the right the space of twenty paces, which shall be the distance between each group and that immediately on its left. When the second group from the left shall arrive on a line with, and twenty paces from the first, it will march straight to the front, conforming to the gait and direction of the first, keeping

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constantly on the same alignment and at twenty paces from it. The third group, and all others, will conform to what has just been prescribed for the second; they will arrive successively on the line. The right guide will arrive with the last group.

The left guide having reached the point where the left of the line should rest, the captain will command the skirmishers to halt; the men composing each group of fours will then immediately deploy at five paces from each other, and to the right and left of the front rank man of the even file in each group, the rear rank men placing themselves on the left of their file leaders. If any groups be not in line at the command *halt*, they will move up rapidly, conforming to what has just been prescribed.

If, during the deployment, the line should be fired upon by the enemy, the captain may cause the groups of fours to deploy, as they gain their proper distances.

The line being formed, the non-commissioned officers on the right, left and center of the platoon, will place themselves ten paces in rear of the line, and opposite the positions they respectively occupied. The chiefs of sections will promptly rectify any irregularities, and then place themselves twenty-five or thirty paces in rear of the center of their sections, each having with him four men taken from the reserve, and also a bugler, who will repeat, if necessary, the signals sounded by the captain.

Skirmishers should be particularly instructed to take advantage of any cover which the ground may offer, and should lie flat on the ground whenever such a movement is necessary to protect them from the fire of the enemy. Regularity in the alignment should yield to this important advantage.

When the movement begins, the first lieutenant

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will face the second platoon *about*, and march it promptly, and by the shortest line, to about one hundred and fifty paces in rear of the center of the line. He will hold it always at this distance, unless ordered to the contrary.

The reserve will conform itself to all the movements of the line. *This rule is general.*

Light troops will carry their bayonets habitually in the scabbard, and this rule applies equally to the skirmishers and the reserve; whenever bayonets are required to be fixed, a particular signal will be given. The captain will give a general superintendence to the whole deployment, and then promptly place himself about eighty paces in rear of the center of the line. He will have with him a bugler and four men, taken from the reserve.

The deployment may be made on the right or the center of the platoon, by the same commands, substituting the indication *right* or *center*, for that of *left* file.

The deployment on the right or the center will be made according to the principles prescribed above; in this latter case, the center of the platoon will be marked by the right group of fours in the second section; the fifth sergeant will place himself on the right of this group, and serve as the guide of the platoon during the deployment.

In whatever manner the deployment be made, on the right, left, or center, the men in each group of fours will always deploy at five paces from each other, and upon the front rank man of the even numbered file. The deployments will habitually be made at twenty paces interval; but if a greater interval be required, it will be indicated in the command.

If a company be thrown out as skirmishers, so near the main body as to render a reserve unnecessary, the

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entire company will be extended in the same manner, and according to the same principles, as for the deployment of a platoon. In this case, the third lieutenant will command the fourth section, and a non-commissioned officer designated for that purpose, the second section; the fifth sergeant will act as a center guide; the file-closers will place themselves ten paces in rear of the line, and opposite their places in line of battle. The first and second lieutenant will each have a bugler near him.

TO DEPLOY BY THE FLANK.

The company being at a halt, when the captain shall wish to deploy it by the flank, holding the first platoon in reserve, he will command:

1. *Second platoon, as skirmishers.* 2. *By the right flank, take intervals.* 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the first command, the first and third lieutenants will place themselves, respectively, two paces behind the centers of the first and second sections of the second platoon; the fifth sergeant will place himself one pace in front of the center of the second platoon; the third sergeant, as soon as he can pass, will place himself on the right of the front rank of the same platoon. The captain will indicate to him the point on which he wishes him to direct his march. The chief of the first platoon will execute what has been prescribed for the chief of the second platoon, before described. The fourth sergeant will place himself on the left flank of the reserve, the first sergeant will remain on the right flank.

At the second command, the first and third lieutenants will place themselves two paces behind the left group of their respective sections.

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At the command *march*, the second platoon will face to the right, and commence the movement; the left group of fours will stand fast, but will deploy as soon as there is room on its right, conforming to what has been prescribed before; the third sergeant will place himself on the left of the right group, to conduct it; the second group will halt at twenty paces from the one on its left, the third group at twenty paces from the second, and so on to the right. As the groups halt, they will face to the enemy, and deploy as has been explained for the left group.

The chiefs of sections will pay particular attention to the successive deployments of the groups, keeping near the group about to halt, so as to rectify any errors which may be committed. When the deployment is completed, they will place themselves thirty paces in rear of the center of their sections, as has been heretofore prescribed. The non-commissioned officers will also place themselves as previously indicated.

As soon as the movement commences, the chief of the first platoon, causing it to face about, will move it as indicated heretofore.

The deployment may be made by the left flank according to the same principles, substituting *left flank* for *right flank*.

If the captain should wish to deploy the company upon the center of one of the platoons, he will command:

1. *Second platoon, as skirmishers.* 2. *By the right and left flanks, take intervals.* 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the first command, the officers and non-commissioned officers will conform to what has been prescribed heretofore.

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At the second command, the first lieutenant will place himself behind the left group of the right section of the second platoon, the third lieutenant behind the right group of the left section of the same platoon.

At the command *march*, the right section will face to the right, the left section will face to the left, the group on the right of this latter section will stand fast. The two sections will move off in opposite directions; the third sergeant will place himself on the left of the right file to conduct it, the second sergeant on the right of the left file. The two groups nearest that which stands fast, will each halt at twenty paces from this group, and each of the other groups will halt at twenty paces from the group which is in rear of it. Each group will deploy as heretofore prescribed.

The first and third lieutenants will direct the movement, holding themselves always abreast of the group which is about to halt.

The captain can cause the deployment to be made on any named group whatsoever; in this case, the fifth sergeant will place himself before the group indicated, and the deployment will be made according to the principles heretofore prescribed.

The entire company may be also deployed, according to the same principles.

TO EXTEND INTERVALS.

This movement, which is employed to extend a line of skirmishers, will be executed according to the principles prescribed for deployments.

If it be supposed that the line of skirmishers is at a halt, and that the captain wishes to extend it to the left, he will command:

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1. *By the left flank (so many paces) extend intervals.*
2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *march*, the group on the right will stand fast, all the other groups will face to the left, and each group will extend its interval to the prescribed distance by the means heretofore indicated.

The men of the same group will continue to preserve between each other the distance of five paces, unless the nature of the ground should render it necessary that they should close nearer, in order to keep in sight of each other. The intervals refer to the spaces between the groups, and not to the distances between the men in each group. The intervals will be taken from the right or left man of the neighboring group.

If the line of skirmishers be marching to the front, and the captain should wish to extend it to the right, he will command:

1. *On the left group (so many paces) extend intervals.*
2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

The left group, conducted by the guide, will continue to march on the point of direction; the other groups throwing forward the left shoulder, and taking the double quick step, will open their intervals to the prescribed distance, by the means indicated heretofore, conforming also to what is prescribed.

Intervals may be extended on the center of the line, according to the same principles.

If in extending intervals, it be intended that one company or platoon should occupy a line which had been previously occupied by two, the men of the company or platoon which is to retire, will fall suc-

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cessively to the rear as they are relieved by the extension of the intervals.

TO CLOSE INTERVALS.

This movement, like that of opening intervals, will be executed according to the principles prescribed for the deployments.

If the line of skirmishers be halted, and the captain should wish to close intervals to the left, he will command:

1. *By the left flank* (*so many paces*) *close intervals.*
2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *march*, the left group will stand fast, the other groups will face to the left and close to the prescribed distance, each group facing to the enemy as it attains its proper distance.

If the line be marching to the front, the captain will command:

1. *On the left group* (*so many paces*) *close intervals.*
2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

The left group, conducted by the guide, will continue to move on in the direction previously indicated; the other groups, advancing the right shoulder, will close to the left, until the intervals are reduced to the prescribed distance.

Intervals may be closed on the right, or on the center, according to the same principles.

When intervals are to be closed up, in order to reinforce a line of skirmishers, so as to cause two companies to cover the ground which had been previously occupied by one, the new company will deploy so as to finish its movement at twenty paces in rear of the line it is to occupy, and the men will suc-

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cessively move upon that line, as they shall be unmasked by the men of the old company. The reserves of the two companies will unite behind the center of the line.

TO RELIEVE A COMPANY DEPLOYED AS SKIRMISHERS.

When a company of skirmishers is to be relieved, the captain will be advised of the intention, which he will immediately communicate to his first and second lieutenants.

The new company will execute its deployment forward, so as to finish the movement at about twenty paces in rear of the line.

Arrived at this distance, the men of the new company, by command of their captain, will advance rapidly a few paces beyond the old line and halt; the new line being established, the old company will assemble on its reserve, taking care not to get into groups of fours until they are beyond the fire of the enemy.

If the skirmishers to be relieved are marching in retreat, the company thrown out to relieve them will deploy by the flank, as before prescribed. The old skirmishers will continue to retire with order, and having passed the new line, they will form upon the reserve.

TO ADVANCE IN LINE, AND TO RETREAT IN LINE.

When a platoon or a company deployed as skirmishers is marching by the front, the guide will be habitually in the center. No particular indication to this effect need be given in the commands, but if on the contrary, it be intended that the directing guide should be on the right, or left, the command *guide right*, or *guide left*, will be given immediately after that of *forward*.

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The captain wishing the line of skirmishers to advance, will command:

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

This command will be repeated with the greatest rapidity by the chiefs of sections, and in case of need, by the sergeants. This rule is general, whether the skirmishers march by the front or by the flank.

At the first command, three sergeants will move briskly on the line, the first on the right, the second on the left, and the third in the center.

At the command *march*, the line will move to the front, the guide charged with the direction will move on the point indicated to him, the skirmishers will hold themselves aligned on this guide, and preserve their intervals towards him.

The chief of the sections will march immediately behind their sections, so as to direct their movements.

The captain will give a general superintendence to the movement.

When he shall wish to halt the skirmishers, he will command:

HALT.

At this command, briskly repeated, the line will halt. The chiefs of sections will promptly rectify any irregularity in the alignment and intervals, and after taking every possible advantage which the ground may offer for protecting the men, they, with the three sergeants in the line, will retire to their proper places in rear.

The captain, wishing to march the skirmishers in retreat, will command:

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1. *In retreat.* 2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the first command, the three sergeants will move on the line as before prescribed.

At the command *march*, the skirmishers will face about individually, and march to the rear, conforming to the principles before prescribed.

The officers and sergeants will use every exertion to preserve order.

To halt the skirmishers, marching in retreat, the captain will command:

HALT.

At this command, the skirmishers will halt, and immediately face to the front.

The chiefs of sections and the three guides, will each conform himself to what is before prescribed.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

If the commander of a line of skirmishers shall wish to cause it to change direction to the right, he will command:

1. *Right wheel.* 2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *march*, the right guide will mark time in his place; the left guide will move in a circle to the right, and that he may properly regulate his movements, will occasionally cast his eyes to the right, so as to observe the direction of the line, and the nature of the ground to be passed over. The center guide will also march in a circle to the right, and in order to conform his movements to the general direction, will take care that his steps are only half the length of the steps of the guide on the left.

The skirmishers will regulate the length of their

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steps by their distance from the marching flank, being less as they approach the pivot, and greater as they are removed from it; they will often look to the marching flank, so as to preserve the direction and their intervals.

When the commander of the line shall wish to resume the direct march, he will command:

1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the line will cease to wheel, and the skirmishers will move direct to the front; the center guide will march on the point which will be indicated to him.

If the captain should wish to halt the line, in place of moving it to the front, he will command:

HALT.

At this command, the line will halt.

A change of direction to the left will be made according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

A line of skirmishers marching in retreat, will change direction by the same means, and by the same commands, as a line marching in advance; for example, if the captain should wish to refuse his left, now become the right, he will command:

1. *Left wheel.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *halt*, the skirmishers will face to the enemy.

But if, instead of halting the line, the captain should wish to continue to march it in retreat, he will, when he judges the line has wheeled sufficiently, command:

1. *In retreat.* 2. MARCH.

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TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

The captain, wishing the skirmishers to march by the right flank, will command:

1. *By the right flank.* 2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the first command, the three sergeants will place themselves on the line.

At the command *march*, the skirmishers will face to the right and move off; the right guide will place himself by the side of the leading man on the right to conduct him, and will march on the point indicated; each skirmisher will take care to follow exactly in the direction of the one immediately preceding him, and to preserve his distance.

The skirmishers may be marched by the left flank, according to the same principles, and by the same commands, substituting *left* for *right;* the left guide will place himself by the side of the leading man to conduct him.

If the skirmishers be marching by the flank, and the captain should wish to halt them, he will command:

HALT.

At this command, the skirmishers will halt and face to the enemy. The officers and sergeants will conform to what has been heretofore prescribed.

The reserve should execute all the movements of the line, and be held always about one hundred and fifty paces from it, so as to be in position to second its operations.

When the chief of the reserve shall wish to march it in advance, he will command:

1. *Platoon forward.* 2. *Guide left.* 3. MARCH.

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If he should wish to march it in retreat, he will command:

1. *In retreat.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide right.*

At the command *halt*, it will re-face to the enemy.

The men should be made to understand that the signals or commands, such as *forward*, mean that the skirmishers shall march on the enemy; *in retreat*, that they shall retire; and to *the right or left flank*, that the men must face to the right or left, whatever may be their position.

If the skirmishers be marching by the flank, and the captain should wish to change direction to the right, (or left,) he will command:

1. *By file right (or left.)* 2. MARCH.

These movements will also be executed by the signals as heretofore prescribed.

THE FIRINGS.

Skirmishers will fire either at a halt or marching.

TO FIRE AT A HALT.

To cause this fire to be executed, the captain will command:

Commence—FIRING.

At this command, briskly repeated, the men of the front rank will commence firing; they will reload rapidly, and hold themselves in readiness to fire again. During this time the men of the rear rank will come to a ready, and as soon as their respective file leaders have loaded, they will also fire and reload. The men of each file will thus continue the firing, conforming

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to this principle, that the one or the other shall always have his piece loaded.

Light troops should be always calm, so as to aim with accuracy; they should, moreover, endeavor to estimate correctly the distances between themselves and the enemy to be hit, and thus be enabled to deliver their fire with the greater certainty of success.

Skirmishers will not remain in the same place whilst reloading, unless protected by accidents in the ground.

TO FIRE MARCHING.

This fire will be executed by the same commands as the fire at a halt.

At the command *commence firing*, if the line be advancing, the front rank man of every file will halt, fire, and reload before throwing himself forward. The rear rank man of the same file will continue to march, and after passing ten or twelve paces beyond his front rank man, will halt, come to a ready, select his object, and fire when his front rank man has loaded; the fire will thus continue to be executed by each file; the skirmishers will keep united, and endeavor, as much as possible, to preserve the general direction of the alignment.

If the line be marching in retreat, at the command *commence firing*, the front rank man of every file will halt, face to the enemy, fire, and then reload whilst moving to the rear; the rear rank man of the same file will continue to march, and halt ten or twelve paces beyond his front rank man, face about, come to a ready, and fire, when his front rank man has passed him in retreat and loaded; after which, he will move to the rear and reload; the front rank man in his turn, after marching briskly to the rear, will halt at

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ten or twelve paces from the rear rank, face to the enemy, load his piece and fire, conforming to what has just been prescribed; the firing will thus be continued.

If the company be marching by the right flank, at the command, *commence firing*, the front rank man of every file will face to the enemy, step one pace forward, halt, and fire; the rear rank man will continue to move forward. As soon as the front rank man has fired, he will place himself briskly behind his rear rank man and reload whilst marching. When he has loaded, the rear rank man will, in his turn, step one pace forward, halt, and fire, and returning to the ranks, will place himself behind his front rank man; the latter, in his turn, will act in the same manner, observing the same principles. At the command, *cease firing*, the men of the rear rank will retake their original positions, if not already there.

If the company be marching by the left flank, the fire will be executed according to the same principles, but in this case, it will be the rear rank men who will fire first.

The following rules will be observed in the cases to which they apply.

If the line be firing at a halt, or whilst marching by the flank, at the command,

Forward—MARCH,

it will be the men whose pieces are loaded, without regard to the particular rank to which they belong, who will move to the front. Those men whose pieces have been discharged, will remain in their places to load them before moving forward, and the firing will be continued agreeably to the principles heretofore prescribed.

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If the line be firing either at a halt, advancing, or whilst marching by the flank, at the command,

In retreat—MARCH,

the men whose pieces are loaded will remain faced to the enemy, and will fire in this position; the men whose pieces are discharged will retreat loading them, and the fire will be continued agreeably to the principles heretofore prescribed.

If the line of skirmishers be firing either at a halt, advancing, or in retreat, at the command,

By the right (or left) flank—MARCH,

the men whose pieces are loaded will step one pace out of the general alignment, face to the enemy, and fire in this position; the men whose pieces are unloaded will face to the right (or left) and march in the direction indicated. The men who stepped out of the ranks will place themselves immediately after firing, upon the general direction, and in rear of their front or rear rank men, as the case may be. The fire will be continued according to the principles heretofore prescribed.

Skirmishers will be habituated to load their pieces whilst marching; but they will be enjoined to halt always an instant, when in the act of charging cartridge, and priming.

They should be practised to fire and load kneeling, lying down and sitting, and much liberty should be allowed in these exercises, in order that they may be executed in the manner found to be most convenient. Skirmishers should be cautioned not to forget that, in whatever position they may load, it is important that the piece should be placed upright before ram-

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ming, in order that the entire charge of powder may reach the bottom of the bore.

In commencing the fire, the men of the same rank should not all fire at once, and the men of the same file should be particular that one or the other of them be always loaded.

In retreating, the officer commanding the skirmishers should seize on every advantage which the ground may present, for arresting the enemy as long as possible.

At the signal to *cease firing*, the captain will see that the order is promptly obeyed; but the men who may not be loaded, will load. If the line be marching, it will continue the movement; but the man of each file who happens to be in front, will wait until the man in rear shall be abreast with him.

If a line of skirmishers be firing advancing, at the command *halt*, the line will re-form upon the skirmishers who are in front; when the line is retreating, upon the skirmishers who are in rear.

Officers should watch with the greatest possible vigilance over a line of skirmishers; in battle, they should neither carry a rifle or fowling piece. In all the firings, they, as well as the sergeants, should see that order and silence are preserved, and that the skirmishers do not wander imprudently; they should especially caution them to be calm and collected; not to fire until they distinctly perceive the objects at which they aim, and are sure that those objects are within proper range. Skirmishers should take advantage promptly, and with intelligence, of all shelter, and of all accidents of the ground, to conceal themselves from the view of the enemy, and to protect themselves from his fire. It may often happen, that intervals are momentarily lost when several men near each other find a common shelter; but when they

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quit this position, they should immediately resume their intervals and their places in line, so that they may not, by crowding, needlessly expose themselves to the fire of the enemy.

THE RALLY.

TO FORM COLUMN.

A company deployed as skirmishers, is rallied in order to oppose the enemy with better success; the rallies are made at a run, and with bayonets fixed; when ordered to rally, the skirmishers fix bayonets without command.

There are several ways of rallying, which the chief of the line will adopt according to circumstances.

If the line, marching or at a halt, be merely disturbed by scattered horsemen, it will not be necessary to fall back on the reserve, but the captain will cause bayonets to be fixed. If the horsemen should, however, advance to charge the skirmishers, the captain will command, *rally by fours.* The line will halt if marching, and the four men of each group will execute this rally in the following manner: the front rank man of the even numbered file will take the position of *guard against cavalry;* the rear rank man of the odd numbered file will also take the position of *guard against cavalry,* turning his back to him, his right foot thirteen inches from the right foot of the former, and parallel to it; the front rank man of the odd file, and the rear rank man of the even file, will also place themselves back to back, taking a like position, and between the two men already established, facing to the right and left; the right feet of the four men will be brought together, forming a square, and serving for mutual support. The four men in each

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group will come to a ready, fire as occasion may offer, and load without moving their feet.

The captain and chiefs of sections will each cause the four men who constitute his guard to form square, the men separating so as to enable him and the bugler to place themselves in the center. The three sergeants will each promptly place himself in the group nearest him in the line of skirmishers.

Whenever the captain shall judge these squares too weak, but should wish to hold his position by strengthening his line, he will command:

Rally by Sections.

At this command, the chiefs of sections will move rapidly on the center group of their respective sections, or on any other interior group whose position might offer a shelter, or other particular advantage; the skirmishers will collect rapidly at a run on this group, and without distinction of numbers. The men composing the group on which the formation is made, will immediately form square, as heretofore explained, and elevate their pieces, the bayonets uppermost, in order to indicate the point on which the rally is to be made. The other skirmishers, as they arrive, will occupy and fill the open angular spaces between these four men, and successively rally around this first nucleus, and in such manner as to form rapidly a compact circle. The skirmishers will take as they arrive, the position of charge bayonet, the point of the bayonet more elevated, and will cock their pieces in this position. The movement concluded, the two exterior ranks will fire as occasion may offer, and load without moving their feet.

The captain will move rapidly with his guard, wherever he may judge his presence most necessary.

The officers and sergeants will be particular to ob-

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serve that the rally is made in silence, and with promptitude and order; that some pieces in each of their sub-divisions be at all times loaded, and that the fire is directed on those points only where it will be most effective.

If the reserve should be threatened, it will form into a circle around its chief.

If the captain, or commander of a line of skirmishers formed of many platoons, should judge that the rally by section does not offer sufficient resistance, he will cause the rally by platoons to be executed, and for this purpose, will command:

Rally by Platoons.

This movement will be executed according to the same principles, and by the same means, as the rally by sections. The chiefs of platoon will conform to what has been prescribed for the chiefs of section.

The captain wishing to rally the skirmishers on the reserve, will command:

Rally on the Reserve.

At this command, the captain will move briskly on the reserve; the officer who commands it will take immediate steps to form square; for this purpose, he will cause the half-sections on the flanks to be thrown perpendicularly to the rear; he will order the men to come to a ready.

The skirmishers of each section, taking the run, will form rapidly into groups, and upon that man of each group who is nearest the center of the section. These groups will direct themselves diagonally towards each other, and in such manner as to form into sections with the greatest possible rapidity while moving to the rear; the officers and sergeants will

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see that this formation is made in proper order, and the chiefs will direct their sections upon the reserve, taking care to unmask it to the right and left. As the skirmishers arrive, they will continue and complete the formation of the square begun by the reserve, closing in rapidly upon the latter, without regard to their places in line; they will come to a ready without command, and fire upon the enemy; which will also be done by the reserve as soon as it is unmasked by the skirmishers.

If a section should be closely pressed by cavalry while retreating, its chief will command *halt;* at this command, the men will form rapidly into a compact circle around the officer, who will re-form his section and resume the march, the moment he can do so with safety.

The formation of the square in a prompt and efficient manner, requires coolness and activity on the part of both officers and sergeants.

The captain will also profit by every movement of respite which the enemy's cavalry may leave him; as soon as he can, he will endeavor to place himself beyond the reach of their charges, either by gaining a position where he may defend himself with advantage, or by returning to the corps to which he belongs. For this purpose, being in square, he will cause the company to break into column by platoons at half-distance; to this effect, he will command:

1. *Form column.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, each platoon will dress on its center, and the platoon which was facing to the rear will face about without command. The guides will place themselves on the right and left of their respective platoons, those of the second platoon will place themselves at half-distance from those of the

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first, counting from the rear rank. These dispositions being made, the captain can move the column in whatever direction he may judge proper.

If he wishes to march it in retreat, he will command:

1. *In retreat.* 2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the command *march*, the column will immediately face by the rear rank, and move off in the opposite direction. As soon as the column is in motion, the captain will command:

3. *Guide right* (*or left.*)

He will indicate the direction to the leading guide; the guides will march at their proper distances, and the men will keep aligned.

If again threatened by cavalry, the captain will command:

1. *Form square.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the column will halt; the first platoon will face about briskly, and the outer half-sections of each platoon will be thrown perpendicularly to the rear, so as to form the second and third fronts of the square. The officers and sergeants will promptly rectify any irregularities which may be committed.

If he should wish to march the column in advance, the captain will command:

1. *Form column.* 2. MARCH.

Which will be executed as heretofore prescribed:

The column being formed, the captain will command:

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1. *Forward.* 2. MARCH (*or double quick march.*) 3. *Guide left* (*or right.*)

At the second command, the column will move forward, and at the third command, the men will take the touch of elbows to the side of the guide.

If the captain should wish the column to gain ground to the right or left, he will do so by rapid wheels to the side opposite the guide, and for this purpose, will change the guide whenever it may be necessary.

If a company be in column by platoon, at half-distance, right in front, the captain can deploy the first platoon as skirmishers by the means already explained; but if it should be his wish to deploy the second platoon forward on the center file, leaving the first platoon in reserve, he will command:

1. *Second platoon, as skirmishers.* 2. *On the center file, take intervals.* 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon will caution his platoon to stand fast; the chiefs of sections of the second platoon will place themselves before the center of their sections; the fifth sergeant will place himself one pace in front of the center of the second platoon.

At the second command, the chief of the right section, second platoon, will command:

Section right face;

The chief of the left section:

Section left face.

At the command *march*, these sections will move

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off briskly in opposite directions, and having unmasked the first platoon, the chiefs of sections will respectively command:

By the left flank—MARCH,

And

By the right flank—MARCH.

As soon as these sections arrive on the alignment of the first platoon, they will command:

As skirmishers—MARCH.

The groups will then deploy according to prescribed principles, on the right group of the left section, which will be directed by the fifth sergeant on the point indicated.

If the captain should wish the deployment made by the flank, the second platoon will be moved to the front by the means above stated, and halted after passing some steps beyond the alignment of the first platoon; the deployment will then be made by the flank according to the principles prescribed.

When one or more platoons are deployed as skirmishers, and the captain should wish to rally them on the battalion, he will command:

Rally on the battalion.

At this command, the skirmishers and the reserve, no matter what position the company to which they belong may occupy in order of battle, will rapidly unmask the front of the battalion, directing themselves in a run towards its nearest flank, and then form in its rear.

As soon as the skirmishers have passed beyond the line of file-closers, the men will take the quick step, and the chief of each platoon or section will re-form

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his sub-division, and place it in column behind the wing on which it is rallied, and at ten paces from the rank of file closers. These sub-divisions will not be moved except by order of the commander of the battalion, who may, if he think's proper, throw them into line of battle at the extremities of the line, or in the intervals between the battalions.

If many platoons shall be united behind the same wing of a battalion, or behind any shelter whatsoever, they should be formed always into close column, or into column at half distance.

When the battalion, covered by a company of skirmishers, shall be formed into square, the platoons and sections of the covering company will be directed by their chiefs to the rear of the square, which will be opened at the angles to receive the skirmishers, who will be then formed into close column by platoons in rear of the first front of the square.

If circumstances should prevent the angles of the square from being opened, the skirmishers will throw themselves at the feet of the front rank men, the right knee on the ground, the butt of the piece resting on the thigh, the bayonet in a threatening position. A part may also place themselves about the angles, where they can render good service by defending the sectors without fire.

If the battalion on which the skirmishers are rallied be in column ready to form square, the skirmishers will be formed into close column by platoon, in rear of the center of the third division, and at the command,

Form square—MARCH,

they will move forward and close on the buglers.

When skirmishers have been rallied by platoon or section behind the wings of a battalion, and it be wished to deploy them again to the front, they will

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be marched by the flank towards the intervals on the wings, and be then deployed so as to cover the front of the battalion.

When platoons or sections, placed in the interior of squares or columns are to be deployed, they will be marched out by the flanks, and then thrown forward, as is heretofore prescribed; as soon as they shall have unmasked the column or square, they will be deployed, the one on the right, the other on the left file.

THE ASSEMBLY.

A company deployed as skirmishers will be assembled when there is no longer danger of its being disturbed; the assembly will be made habitually in quick time.

The captain wishing to assemble the skirmishers on the reserve, will command:

Assemble on the reserve.

At this command, the skirmishers will assemble by groups of fours; the front rank men will place themselves behind their rear rank men; and each group of fours will direct itself on the reserve, where each will take its proper place in the ranks. When the company is re-formed, it will re-join the battalion to which it belongs.

It may be also proper to assemble the skirmishers on the center, or on the right or left of the line, either marching or at a halt.

If the captain should wish to assemble them on the center while marching, he will command:

Assemble on the center.

At this command, the center guide will continue to march directly to the front on the point indicated;

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the front rank man of the directing file will follow the guide, and be covered by his rear rank man; the other two comrades of this group, and likewise those on their left, will march diagonally, advancing the left shoulder and accelerating the gait, so as to reform the groups while drawing nearer and nearer the directing file; the men of the right section will unite in the same manner into groups, and then upon the directing file, throwing forward the right shoulder. As they successively unite on the center, the men will bring their pieces to the right shoulder.

To assemble on the right or left file will be executed according to the same principles.

The assembly of a line marching in retreat will also be executed according to the same principles, the front rank men marching behind their rear rank men.

To assemble the line of skirmishers at a halt, and on the line they occupy, the captain will give the same commands; the skirmishers will face to the right or left, according as they should march by the right or left flank, re-form the groups while marching, and thus arrive on the file which served as the point of formation. As they successively arrive, the skirmishers will support arms.

TO DEPLOY A BATTALION AS SKIRMISHERS, AND TO RALLY THIS BATTALION.

TO DEPLOY THE BATTALION AS SKIRMISHERS.

A battalion being in line of battle, if the commander should wish to deploy it on the right of the sixth company, holding the three right companies in reserve, he will signify his intention to the lieutenant-colonel and adjutant, and also to the major, who will be directed to take charge of the reserve. He will

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point out to the lieutenant-colonel the direction he wishes to give the line, as well as the point where he wishes the right of the sixth company to rest, and to the commander of the reserve the place he may wish it established.

The lieutenant-colonel will move rapidly in front of the right of the sixth company, and the adjutant in front of the left of the same company. The commander of the reserve will dispose of it in the manner to be hereinafter indicated.

The colonel will command:

1. *First (or second) platoons, as skirmishers.* 2. *On the right of the sixth company, take intervals.* 3. MARCH (*or double quick march.*)

At the second command, the captains of the fifth and sixth companies will prepare to deploy the first platoons of their respective companies, the sixth on its right, the fifth on its left file.

The captain of the fourth company will face it to the right, and the captains of the seventh and eighth companies will face their respective companies to the left.

At the command *march*, the movement will commence. The platoons of the fifth and sixth companies will deploy forward; the right guide of the sixth will march on the point which will be indicated to him by the lieutenant-colonel.

The company which has faced to the right, and also the companies which have faced to the left, will march straight forward. The fourth company will take an interval of one hundred paces counting from the left of the fifth, and its chief will deploy its first platoon on its left file. The seventh and eighth companies will each take an interval of one hundred paces, counting from the first file of the company,

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which is immediately on its right; and the chiefs of these companies will afterwards deploy their first platoons on the right file.

The guides who conduct the files on which the deployment is made, should be careful to direct themselves towards the outer man of the neighboring company, already deployed as skirmishers; or if the company has not finished its deployment, they will judge carefully the distance which may still be required to place all these files in line, and will then march on the point thus marked out. The companies, as they arrive on the line, will align themselves on those already deployed.

The lieutenant-colonel and adjutant will follow the deployment, the one on the right, the other on the left; the movement concluded, they will place themselves near the colonel.

The reserves of the companies will be established in echelon in the following manner: the reserve of the sixth company will be placed one hundred and fifty paces in rear of the right of this company; the reserves of the fourth and fifth companies united, opposite the center of their line of skirmishers and thirty paces in advance of the reserve of the sixth company; the reserves of the seventh and eighth companies, also united, opposite the center of their line of skirmishers, and thirty paces further to the rear than the reserve of the sixth company.

The major commanding the companies composing the reserve, on receiving an order from the colonel to that effect, will march these companies thirty paces to the rear, and will then ploy them into column by company, at half distance; after which, he will conduct the column to the point which shall have been indicated to him.

The colonel will have a general superintendence of

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the movement; and when it is finished, will move to a point in rear of the line, whence his view may best embrace all the parts, in order to direct their movements.

If, instead of deploying forward, it be desired to deploy by the flank, the sixth and fifth companies will be moved to the front ten or twelve paces, halted, and deployed by the flank, the one on the right, the other on the left file, by the means already indicated. Each of the other companies will be marched by the flank; and as soon as the last file of the company, next towards the direction, shall have taken its interval, it will be moved upon the line established by the fifth and sixth companies, halted, and deployed.

In the preceding example, it has been supposed that the battalion was in order of battle; but if in column, it would be deployed as skirmishers by the same commands and according to the same principles.

If the deployment is to be made *forward*, the directing company, as soon as it is unmasked, will be moved ten or twelve paces in front of the head of the column, and will be then deployed on the file indicated. Each of the other companies will take its interval to the right or left, and deploy as soon as it is taken.

If the deployment is to be made by the flank, the directing company will be moved in the same manner to the front, as soon as it is unmasked, and will then be halted and deployed by the flank on the file indicated. Each of the other companies will be marched by the flank, and when its interval is taken, will be moved on the line, halted, and deployed as soon as the company next towards the direction shall have finished its deployment.

It has been prescribed to place the reserves in

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echelon, in order that they may, in the event of a rally, be able to protect themselves without injuring each other; and the reserves of two contiguous companies have been united, in order to diminish the number of the echelons, and to increase their capacity for resisting cavalry.

The echelons, in the example given, descend from right to left, but they may, on an indication from the colonel to that effect, be posted on the same principle, so as to descend from left to right.

When the color-company is to be deployed as skirmishers, the color, without its guard, will be detached, and remain with the battalion reserve.

THE RALLY.

The colonel may cause all the various movements prescribed for a company, to be executed by the battalion, and by the same commands and the same signals. When he wishes to rally the battalion, he will cause the *rally on the battalion* to be sounded, and will so dispose his reserve as to protect this movement.

The companies deployed as skirmishers will be rallied in squares on their respective reserves; each reserve of two contiguous companies will form the first front of the square, throwing to the rear the sections on the flanks; the skirmishers who arrive first will complete the lateral fronts, and the last the fourth front. The officers and sergeants will superintend the rally, and as fast as the men arrive, they will form them into two ranks, without regard to hight, and cause them to face outwards.

The rally being effected, the commanders of squares will profit by any interval of time the cavalry may allow for putting them in safety, either by marching upon the battalion reserve, or by seizing an advan-

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tageous position; to this end, each of the squares will be formed into column, and march in this order; and if threatened anew, it will halt, and again form itself into square.

As the companies successively arrive near the battalion-reserve, each will re-form as promptly as possible, and without regard to designation or number, take place in the column next in rear of the companies already in it.

The battalion reserve will also form square, if itself threatened by cavalry, In this case, the companies in marching towards it will place themselves promptly in the sectors without fire, and thus march on the squares.

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CAVALRY.

THE School of the Trooper and Squadron Dismounted will, in all cases, conform to what is prescribed for *Light Infantry* and *Rifle Drill*, in *Squad* and *Company*, in this work.

MANUAL FOR THE SABER.

Draw—SABER.

At the command *draw*, turn the piece slightly to the left, without deranging the position of the body; unhook the saber with the left hand, and bring the hilt to the front; run the right wrist through the sword-knot, seize the gripe, draw the blade six inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand, which seizes it at the upper ring, and turn the head to the front.

At the command *saber*, draw the saber quickly, raising the arm to its full extent; carry the blade, the back of it, against the hollow of the right shoulder, the wrist wresting on the hip, the little finger on the outside of the gripe.

Present—SABER.

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At the command *saber*, carry the saber to the front, the arm half extended, the thumb opposite to, and six inches from, the neck, the blade perpendicular, the edge to the left, the thumb extended on the right side of the gripe, the little finger by the side of the others.

Carry—SABER.

At the command *saber*, carry the back of the blade against the hollow of the right shoulder, the wrist resting against the hip, the little finger on the outside of the gripe.

Return—SABER.

At the command *return*, execute the first motion of *present saber*.

At the command *saber*, carry the wrist opposite to, and six inches from, the left shoulder; lower the blade and pass it across and along the left arm, the point to the rear; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard; return the blade, free the wrist from the sword-knot, turn the head to the front, drop the right hand by the side, with the hilt to the rear.

INSPECTION OF SABER.

One time and seven motions.

First Motion. At the command *saber*, execute the first time of *draw*.

Second Motion. Execute the second time of *draw saber*.

Third Motion. Execute *present saber*.

Fourth Motion. Turn the wrist inwards, to show the other side of the blade.

Fifth Motion. Execute *carry saber*.

Sixth Motion. Execute first time of *return saber*.

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Seventh Motion. Execute second time of *return saber.*

SABER EXERCISE.

In this lesson the square is composed of from eight to ten men, armed with sabers. They are placed in one rank nine feet from each other. The troopers being placed in this manner, the command will be:

GUARD.

At the command *guard*, carry the right foot two feet from the left, heels on the same line; place the left hand, closed, six inches from the body, and as high as the elbow, the fingers towards the body, the little finger nearer than the thumb, (position of the bridle-hand); at the same time, place the right hand in tierce at the hight of, and three inches from, the left hand, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the little finger by the side of the others, the point of the saber inclined to the left, and two feet higher than the hand.

Left—MOULINET.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. At the command *moulinet*, extend the right arm to the front to its full length, the hand in tierce, and as high as the eyes.

Second Motion. Lower the blade in rear of the left elbow, graze the horse's neck quickly, describing a circle from rear to front, and return to the position of guard.

Right—MOULINET.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. At the command *moulinet*, extend

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the right arm to the front to its full length, the hand in *quarte*, and as high as the eyes.

Second Motion. Lower the blade in rear of the right elbow; graze the horses neck quickly, describing a circle from rear to front, return to the position of guard.

Left and right—MOULINET. Or, *Right and left*—MOULINET.

At either of these commands, commence from the position of *guard*, and execute alternately as has been just prescribed.

Rear—MOULINET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the command *moulinet*, raise the arm to the right and rear to its full extent, the point of the saber upwards, the edge to the right, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the body slightly turned to the right.

Second Motion. Describe a circle in rear from left to right, the hand extended from the body, and return to the position of guard.

In tierce—POINT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the command *point*, raise the hand in tierce as high as the eyes, throw back the right shoulder, carrying the elbow to the rear, the point of the saber to the front, the edge upwards.

Second Motion. Thrust to the front, extending the arm to its full length.

Third Motion. Return to the position of *guard*.

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In quarte—POINT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Lower the hand in quarte near the right hip, the thumb extended on the right side of the gripe, the point a little higher than the wrist.

Second Motion. Thrust to the front, extending the arm to its full length.

Third Motion. Return to the position of *guard.*

Left—POINT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the command *point,* turn the head to the left, draw back the hand in tierce, towards the right, at the hight of the neck, the edge upwards, the point directed to the left.

Second Motion. Thrust to the left, extending the arm to its full length.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Right—POINT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the command *point,* turn the head to the right, carry the hand in quarte near the left breast, the edge upwards, the point directed to the right.

Second Motion. Thrust to the right, extending the arm to its full length.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Rear—POINT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the command *point,* turn the head to the right and rear, bring the hand in quarte

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opposite to the right shoulder, the arm half extended, the blade horizontal, the point to the rear, edge upwards.

Second Motion. Thrust to the rear.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Against infantry, left—POINT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the last command, *point*, turn the head to the left, raise the hand in tierce near the neck, the point of the saber directed at the hight of the breast of a man on foot.

Second Motion. Thrust down in tierce.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Against infantry, right—POINT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Turn the head to the right, carry the hand in quarte near the right hip, the point of the saber directed at the hight of the breast of a man on foot.

Second Motion. Thrust in quarte.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Front—CUT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the command *cut*, raise the saber, the arm half extended, the hand a little above the head, the edge upwards, the point to the rear and higher than the head.

Second Motion. Cut, extending the arm to its full length.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

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Left—CUT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At the command *cut*, turn the head to the left, raise the saber, the arm extended to the right, the hand in quarte and as high as the head, the point higher than the hand.

Second Motion. Cut diagonally to the left.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Right—CUT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At this command, turn the head to the right, carry the hand opposite the left shoulder, the point of the saber upwards, the edge to the left.

Second Motion. Extend the arm quickly to its full length, give a back-handed cut horizontally.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Rear—CUT.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At this command, turn the head to the right, throwing back the right shoulder; carry the hand as high as, and opposite to, the left shoulder, the saber perpendicular, the edge to the left.

Second Motion. Extend the arm quickly to its full length, and give a back-handed cut horizontally to the rear.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Right, in tierce and quarte—CUT.

One time and four motions.

First Motion. Execute the first motion of *right cut.*

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Second Motion. Execute the second motion of *right cut.*

Third Motion. Turn the hand in quarte, and cut horizontally.

Fourth Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Left, in tierce and quarte—CUT.

One time and four motions.

First Motion. Execute the first motion of *left cut.*

Second Motion. Execute the second motion of *left cut.*

Third Motion. Turn the hand in tierce, and cut horizontally.

Fourth Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Rear, in tierce and quarte—CUT.

First and Second Motions. Execute the first and second motions of *rear cut.*

Third Motion. Turn the hand in quarte, and cut horizontally.

Fourth Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

In tierce—PARRY.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. At this command, carry the hand quickly a little to the front and right, the nails downwards, without moving the elbow; the point inclined to the front as high as the eyes, and in the direction of the right shoulder, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe and pressing against the guard.

Second Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

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In quarte—PARRY.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. At this command, turn the hand and carry it quickly to the front and left, the nails upwards, the edge to the left, the point inclined to the front as high as the eyes, and in the direction of the left shoulder; the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, and resting against the guard.

Second Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

For the head—PARRY.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. At this command, raise the saber quickly above the head, the arm nearly extended, the edge upwards, the point to the left, and about six inches higher than the hand.

Second Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

Against infantry, right—PARRY.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At this command, turn the head to the right, throwing back the right shoulder, raise the saber, the arm extended to the right and rear, the point upwards, the hand in tierce, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the edge to the left.

Second Motion. Describe a circle quickly on the right from rear to front, the arm extended; turn aside the bayonet with the back of the blade, bring the hand as high as the head, the back upwards.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

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Against infantry, left—PARRY.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At this command, turn the head to the left, raise the saber, the arm extended to the front and right, point upwards, hand in tierce, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the back of the blade to the front.

Second Motion. Describe a circle quickly on the left from front to rear, along the horse's neck, the arm extended; turn aside the bayonet with the back of the blade, bringing the hand still in tierce, above the left shoulder.

Third Motion. Take the position of *guard.*

COMBINED MOTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

In tierce—POINT AND FRONT CUT.
In quarte—POINT AND FRONT CUT.
Left—POINT AND CUT.
Right—POINT AND CUT.
Rear—POINT AND CUT.
Against infantry, right—POINT AND CUT.
Against infantry, left—POINT AND CUT.
Carry—SABER. (As heretofore prescribed.)

SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER MOUNTED.

SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER MOUNTED.

The object of this school is to make troopers skillful in the management of their horses, in all direction and gaits.

The troopers are counted off by fours, from right to left. The instruction is commenced and terminated at a walk.

To conduct his horse to the ground, he holds the

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reins with the right hand, at six inches from the mouth of the horse, the nails under, the hand elevated and firm; saber hooked up.

POSITION OF THE TROOPER BEFORE MOUNTING.

On the left side of the horse, abreast of the nether jaw; hold the reins with the right hand at six inches from the mouth of the horse, the nails downwards, and assume the *position of the soldier*, with the left hand over the saber, saber unhooked.

TO MOUNT.

The command will be:

Prepare to mount.

One time and one motion.

At this command, Nos. 1 and 3 of each rank move six paces to the front, stepping off with the left foot, keeping opposite their intervals, and regulating by the right. Place the right foot three inches in the rear of the left, make a face and a half to the right on both heels, the right foot remaining in front, let go the right rein, slip the right hand along the left rein, take two steps, stepping off with the right foot, and face to the left upon the point of the left foot; the right hand seizing the end of the reins, is placed upon the cantle of the saddle. Place a third of the left foot in the stirrup, supporting it against the fore-arm of the horse; rest upon the point of the right foot, and seize with the left hand, over the reins, a lock of the mane, as far forward as possible.

MOUNT.

One time and one motion.

At the command *mount*, spring from the right foot,

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holding firmly the mane; pass the right leg, stretched, over the croup of the horse without touching him; place at the same time, the right hand, without quitting the reins upon the right holster, and adjust the reins. Place the right foot in the stirrup.

[To adjust the reins, place the snaffle-rein, extending through the palm of the left hand, the end passing out of the hand on the side of the little finger. The curbe-rein will pass up through the two first fingers from the side of the little finger.]

Form ranks.

At this command, Nos. 1 and 3 raise the wrists, and hold the legs close to the body of the horse, to keep him quiet; Nos. 2 and 4 enter the intervals. The rear-rank being formed, closes to the distance of two feet from the front.

POSITION OF THE TROOPER MOUNTED.

The buttocks bearing equally upon the saddle, and as far forward as possible; thighs turned upon their flat side, embracing equally the horse; a supple bend of the knees; legs and point of the feet falling naturally; loins supported without stiffness; the upper part of the body at ease, and erect; shoulders equally thrown back, arms free; elbows falling naturally; head erect; (one rein of the snaffle in each hand, the fingers closed.)

Length of Stirrup.—They are at the proper length when the trooper raises himself upon them, there is a space of six inches between the fork and the saddle.

POSITION OF THE FOOT IN THE STIRRUP.

Insert the foot one-third of its length, the heel lower than the toe.

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TO MARCH.

The command will be:

1. *Squad, forward.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *squad forward*, elevate slightly the wrists, and close the legs, in order to gather the horse.

At the command *march*, lower slightly the wrists, and close the legs more or less, according to the sensibility of the horse.

TO HALT.

Command:

1. *Squad.* 2. HALT.

At the command *squad*, gather the horse.

At the command *halt*, brace himself in the saddle; elevate the wrists, at the same time, by degrees, and close the legs.

TO TURN TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT.)

Command:

1. *Squad to the right (or left.)* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT.

At the first command, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, open the right rein, and close the right leg progressively; perform the movement upon a quarter circle of three paces; the movement being almost completed, diminish the effect of the rein and right leg, supporting the horse, at the same time, with the left leg and rein.

At the command *halt*, execute what is prescribed above.

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TO TURN ABOUT TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT.

Command:

1. *Squad to the right* (*or left,*) *about.* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT.

This is the same as the *turn to the right* (*or left,*) except that the horse passes over a semi-circle of six paces, and face to the rear.

TO MAKE A QUARTER TURN TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT.)

Command:

1. *Squad, right* (*or left*) *oblique.* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT.

At the command *right oblique*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, same as in *to turn to the right* (*or left.*)

At the command *halt*, execute what has been before prescribed.

TO REIN BACK AND CEASE REINING BACK.

Command:

1. *Squad, backwards.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Squad.* 4. HALT.

At the command *squad backwards*, gather the horse.

At the command *march*, keep a firm seat, elevate the wrists, and close the legs. If the horse throws the haunches to the right, close the right leg; if to the left, close the left leg. If these means do not correct his position, open the rein on the side to which the horse throws his haunches, causing him to feel slightly the effect of the opposite rein.

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At the command *halt*, execute what has been before prescribed.

Prepare to dismount.

One time and one motion.

At this command, Nos. 1 and 3 of the front rank move forward six paces, Nos. 2 and 4 of the rear rank rein back four paces, and keep opposite their intervals; the troopers dress by the right; pass the extremity of the reins, leaving the hand on the side of the little finger; seize the reins above and near the left little finger with the right hand, the nails downward, and place this hand upon the right holster; disengage the right foot from the stirrup, and seize with the left hand a lock of the mane over the reins.

DISMOUNT.

One time and one motion.

At this command, rise upon the left stirrup, pass the right leg, extended, over the croup of the horse without touching him, the body well sustained, place at the same time the right hand upon the cantle of the saddle, slipping it along the reins, descend lightly to the ground, body erect, heels on the same line; face to the front, and take the position of the trooper before mounting, hooking up the saber.

Form ranks.

(As heretofore prescribed.)

TO FILE OFF.

The command will be:

1. *By the right (or left,) file off.* 2. MARCH.

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At the command *march*, the trooper of the right, in each rank, steps off, leading his horse to the point, takes four steps, turns to the right, and marches in the new direction. Each trooper executes successively this movement, when the one preceding has moved four paces to the front.

TO MARCH TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) HAND.

Command:

1. *Squad, to the right (or left.)* 2. MARCH. 3. FORWARD.

The first and second commands are executed same as *turn to the right (or left,)* from a *halt.*

At the command *forward*, march straight forward and follow the conductor.

TO LOAD PISTOL.

The command will be:

Draw—PISTOL.

One time.

Pass the right hand under the reins; draw the pistol from its holster, elevate it, the guard to the front, the wrist at the hight of, and six inches from, the right shoulder, the first finger extended on the guard.

Load in seven times. LOAD.

At this command, place the pistol in the left hand, the guard slightly turned out, the little finger resting on the lock-plate, thumb on the barrel, the muzzle slightly elevated, inclined to the left, and carry the right hand to the holster, or cartridge-box, and open it.

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Handle—CARTRIDGE.

Take a cartridge between the thumb and the first finger, and place the end of it between the teeth.

Tear—CARTRIDGE.

Tear the cartridge to the powder, holding it, as in *handle cartridge*, near the opening of the muzzle.

Charge—*Cartridge.*

Cast the eyes upon the muzzle, turn the back of the right hand towards the body, and pour the powder into the barrel.

Draw—RAMMER.

Seize the rammer, draw it, and insert it about six inches into the barrel.

Ram—CARTRIDGE.

At this command, ram twice, draw out the rammer, taking it by the middle, return it in forcing it down with the hand, re-pass the butt between the reins and the body, half-cock and prime, and seize the pistol with the right hand at the small.

Raise—PISTOL.

At this command, raise the pistol with the right hand, letting go the left, the guard to the front, the wrist at the hight of, and six inches from, the right shoulder, the first finger extended under the guard.

Return—PISTOL.

At this command, lower the muzzle of the pistol,

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and return it to the holster, passing it under the reins.

Load at will.

At this command, the troopers will load their pistols, and stop at the position of *raise pistol*, to wait for commands.

TO FIRE PISTOL.

The command will be:

Draw—PISTOL.

(As heretofore prescribed.)

READY.

At this command, place the pistol in the left hand, the muzzle elevated and directed to the left; cock, and *raise pistol.*

AIM.

At this command, lower the pistol, the arm half extended, place the first finger upon the trigger, the guard a little inclined to the right, the muzzle directed to the hight of a man's waist.

FIRE.

Press the trigger and fire, without deranging the pistol, and take the position of *raise pistol.*

Return—PISTOL.

(As heretofore prescribed.)

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Inspection of—PISTOL.

One time and five motions.

First Motion. Draw pistol.

Second Motion. Place the pistol in the left hand, which holds it perpendicular, at the small, the lock to the front, draw the rammer, put it in the barrel, and re-place the right hand at the side.

Third Motion. With the right hand spring the rammer, and return the rammer to the side.

Fourth Motion. Return rammer, and take the position of *raise pistol.*

Fifth Motion. Return pistol.

Inspection of—ARMS.

At this command, the trooper will first execute what is prescribed for *inspection of pistol*, and then what is prescribed for *inspection of saber.*

Individual—CHARGE.

At this command, the trooper starts from a walk, with saber drawn, marches twenty paces and takes the trot, trots sixty paces and takes the *charge* at a full gallop, bearing upon the stirrups, and takes the position of *raise saber*, as front rank *in tierce point*, as rear rank in *front cut*, keeping the charge eighty paces, re-takes the trot and carries saber, keeps the trot sixty paces and comes to a walk, walks ten paces and halts.

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SCHOOL OF THE SQUADRON MOUNTED.

A squadron to be composed of one or two companies.

Post of officers and non-commissioned officers in line of squadron. A company acting singly:

Captain in front of the center, one pace distant from the front rank; 1st lieutenant, in rear of the center in the rank of file-closers; 2d lieutenant commands the first platoon; 3d lieutenant commands the second platoon; 1st sergeant in rear of the right, in rank of file-closers; 2d sergeant in rear of the left, in rank of file-closers; 3d sergeant on the right, not told off; 4th sergeant on the left of the troop, not told off; 1st and 2d corporals on the flanks of the troop, next to the particular guides, (included); 3d corporal on the left of the first platoon, and the 4th corporal on the right of the second platoon; buglers twenty paces in rear of the center. The 1st and 2d sergeants are the right and left principal guides; the 2d and 4th are the right and left particular guides. The company color to be carried by the man next to the corporal, on the left of the first platoon.

ASSEMBLY OF A SQUADRON MOUNTED.

Boots and saddles, are sounded. At this signal, the horses are saddled, bridled, and prepared to lead out.

At the signal, *to horse*, the 1st sergeant forms the squadron, and calls the roll.

The chiefs of platoon, mounted at ten paces from, and facing, the center of their platoons.

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The 1st sergeant reports the company to the captain, who commands:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Right*—DRESS. 3. FRONT. *In each platoon, and in each rank, count by fours.*

At this command, the men count off from the right of each rank of each platoon.

The captain then commands:

MOUNT.

And then—

Form—RANKS.

At this command, the chiefs of platoon move forward, face to the front, by turning to the right about, and place themselves opposite to, and one pace from, the center of their platoons; the file-closers follow the rear rank.

SUCCESSIVE ALIGNMENT OF PLATOONS IN SQUADRON.

The captain will align the squadron by platoons, placing the principal guides upon a line parallel to the front, at thirty paces from the particular guides, facing each other.

Notice being given by the captain, the chief of first platoon dresses it forward, by the following commands:

1. *Platoon, forward.* 2. *Guide right.* 3. MARCH. 4. HALT. 5. *Right*—DRESS.

This platoon being aligned, the captain commands:

1. *By platoon, right*—DRESS. 2. FRONT.

At the first command, the chief of second platoon

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marches his platoon to the front, and halts on the line of file-closers, and commands:

Right—DRESS.

The company being obliqued, the captain commands:

FRONT,

when the guides take their posts.

TO OPEN AND CLOSE RANKS.

TO OPEN RANKS.

The command will be:

1. *Rear rank, open order.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the troopers of the rear rank will rein back six paces, and the chiefs of platoon move forward six paces, and face the center of their platoons by turning to the *left about.*

He will then command:

3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

TO CLOSE RANKS.

The command will be:

1. *Rear rank, close order.* 2. MARCH.

When the rear rank will close, and the chiefs of platoon resume their places by turning to the *right about.*

The command will then be:

3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

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TO BREAK BY FOURS.

The command will be:

1. *By*—FOURS.

When the chief of the first platoon places himself in front of the four files of the right; the right particular guide places himself on the right of the chief.

The command will then be:

2. MARCH. 3. *Guide, left.*

The chief and four first files march to the front, and are followed by the others, who break successively, when the four first files have cleared the front rank, and march six paces to the front, then oblique individually to the right, and follow by facing to the front. The chief of the second platoon breaks with the first column of fours of his platoon, abreast of them, and at one pace from the flanks of the column on the side of the guide; the left particular guide marching in rear of the last column; each rank of fours preserving a distance between them of two feet. The 1st sergeant on the right of the first fours of the second section; the second sergeant on the right of the first fours of the fourth section.

Column—HALT.

TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

The command will be:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide, left.*

The captain, wishing to change the gaits from a walk to a trot, will command:

1. *Trot.* 2. MARCH.

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From a trot to a gallop:

1. *Gallop.* 2. MARCH.

From a gallop to a trot:

1. *Trot.* 2. MARCH.

From a trot to a walk:

1. *Walk.* 2. MARCH.

CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

The command will be:

Head of column, to the left (or right.)

The leading chief gives the command *right (or left) turn*, and when the first column of fours have turned, he commands:

Forward.

The other chief gives the same commands, when his platoon arrives upon the ground where the first turned.

INDIVIDUAL OBLIQUE MARCH.

The command will be:

1. *Left or (right,) oblique.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the men will oblique individually. And when marching obliquely to resume the proper front, the command is given *forward*, when they will march to the front.

MARCHING BY FOURS TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE.

The command will be:

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1. *Front into line.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the four first files continue to march straight forward, thirty paces, the chief of the first platoon then commands *halt*, when the four first files halt; the particular guide of the right turns to the right of the squadron; all the other files come up successively, and, without further commands, form to the left of, and upon the alignment of the first files, by an individual oblique to the left, and resume the front when opposite their intervals, dressing to the right; officers and non-commissioned officers will resume their posts in line.

DRESSINGS.

The captain dresses the front rank; the 1st lieutenant the rear rank and file-closers; (this rule is general). The column of fours marching right in front, to form left into line.

Command:

1. *Left into line.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the four leading files turn to the left and march forward thirty paces, and are halted by the chief of first platoon; the other files align themselves on the left by a turn to the left, dressing to the right.

TO FRONT ON RIGHT INTO LINE.

Command:

1. *On right into line.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

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At the command *march*, the four leading files turn to the right, march thirty paces, and are halted by the chief, when the guide resumes his post on the right; the other files continue to march forward and come up successively without commands, form on the left, upon the alignment of the first by marching forward, and turn to the right when opposite their intervals, dressing to the right. Left in front, these movements are executed by inverse commands and means, and by twos and files in the same manner.

TO FORM THE SQUADRON IN ONE RANK AND IN TWO RANKS.

Command:

1. *Left into single rank.* 2. MARCH. 3. FRONT. 4. HALT. 5. *Right*—DRESS. 6. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the front rank moves forward six paces, dressing by the right; the trooper on the left of the rear rank turns to the left, and moves forward, and is followed by the others of that rank.

At the command *front*, the trooper of the rear rank turns to the right, the others, when they arrive opposite the place they are to occupy, turn to the right.

At the command *halt*, the trooper on the left halts; the others, on arriving abreast of him, halt.

The company is dressed to the right, and heads turned to the front, by the above commands.

1. *Right into two ranks.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the front rank moves forward six paces, dressing by the right; the trooper on the right of the rear rank turns to the right as soon as the front rank has passed, and moves for-

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ward, obliquing to the right, when in rear of the trooper on the right of the front rank he fronts, by turning to the left; the others execute the same movement, covering their file-leaders. They will dress to the right, and turn their heads to the front, by the above commands.

THE SQUADRON BEING IN LINE TO FORM IN COLUMN WITH DISTANCE.

Command:

1. *Platoons, right wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT.

At the first command, the left file of each platoon prepares to step off, the pivot turning on its own ground.

At the command *march*, each platoon executes its wheel to the right, following the principles of the wheel on a fixed pivot.

At the command *halt*, all the troopers halt at the same instant, the rear rank covering their file-leaders. During this movement, the particular guide of the left passes as file-closer, behind the second file from the left of the second platoon, the 2d sergeant moving to the right.

The *left wheel* is executed by inverse means.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN WITH DISTANCE.

Command:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide left.*

At the command *march*, the platoons put themseves in motion, at the same time the leading guide marching direct to the front.

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CHANGES OF DIRECTION BY SUCCESSIVE WHEELS.

Command:

Head of column to the left, (or half-left,) to the right, (or half-right.)

The chief of the first platoon commands: *left, (or right, turn,* which is executed upon a movable pivot; the arc of the circle described by the pivots should be of five paces. Each chief will turn his platoon on the same ground.

At the command *head of column to the left,* the principal guide of the right marches to the side of the pivot, and places himself so that the head of his horse will mark the center point of the arc to be described by the pivot. The squadron being left in front, these movements are executed by inverse means.

TO BREAK THE SQUADRON BY FILES, BY TWOS, OR BY FOURS, FROM THE RIGHT, AT A HALT.

Command:

1. *By files, (twos or fours.)* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chief of first platoon and particular guide of the right, will take their places in front of the first files on the right, when breaking by *twos* or *fours,* and when by *file,* the chief of first platoon places himself in front of the particular guide of the right.

At the command *march,* the first files march to the front; the other files march as prescribed to *break by fours.*

To break by *twos* or *fours* to the left, execute the movement by inverse means.

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TO BREAK BY TWOS OR FOURS TO THE RIGHT.

Command:

1. *By fours*, (*or twos,*) *right wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT.

At the command *march*, the wheels are executed in each rank by *twos* or *fours*.

If the captain wishes to move the squadron forward, he will substitute the command *forward* for the command *halt.*

To break by *twos* or *fours* to the left, execute the movement by inverse means.

TO FORM TWOS OR FOURS AT THE SAME GAIT.

The squadron marching right in front by file, to form *twos* and *fours* on a march, command:

1. *Form twos.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the first file continues to march, and are halted by the leading chief at ten paces; the second file obliques to the left, and comes up abreast of the first, and dresses to the right; the other files continue to march forward; Nos. 2 and 4 executing the same movement.

Fours are formed at the same gait, in the same manner.

TO BREAK BY TWOS AND BY FILE AT THE SAME GAIT.

The squadron marching in column by *fours* right in front, to break by *twos*, command:

1. *By twos.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide left.*

At the command *by twos*, troopers prepare to *halt*, except Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading files.

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At the command *march*, Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading files continue to march at the same gait, and all the others halt. The second platoon being halted by its chief.

Break from *twos by file* in the same manner.

TO FORM TWOS AND FOURS IN DOUBLING THE GAIT.

The squadron marching in column by *file* right in front, to form *twos*, command:

1. *Form twos, trot.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the troopers prepare to take the trot, except the leading file.

At the command *march*, all the troopers take the trot, except the leading file; the second file obliques to the left, and on arriving abreast of the first, takes the walk; the other files continue to trot, and take the walk on arriving at their proper distance, by *twos*.

To form *fours*, is executed in the same manner.

The above movements, when marching at a trot, are executed in the same manner by a gallop.

TO BREAK BY TWOS AND BY FILE IN DOUBLING GAIT.

Squadron marching in column by *fours* right in front, at a walk, command:

1. *By twos, trot.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, files Nos. 1 and 2, of the leading rank of fours, prepare to trot.

At the command *march*, they commence the trot; the other files continue to march at the walk; files 3 and 4 take the trot, and oblique to the right, and place themselves in column behind Nos. 1 and 2.

To break from *twos* by *file*, execute in the same manner.

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The above movements with squadron *left in front*, are executed by inverse means.

COUNTERMARCH.

The squadron in line, to face it in the opposite direction, command:

1. *Countermarch by the right flank.* 2. *By file to the right.* 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the chiefs of platoon turn to the right; the chief of first platoon placing himself in front of his first file, the file-closers turn to the left, and pass to the left of the squadron, those of the second platoon abreast of the front rank, the 1st lieutenant on their left, those of the first platoon abreast of the rear rank; the particular guide of the right, places himself behind the particular guide of the left, facing to the rear, the croup of his horse six paces from the rear rank.

At the command *march*, the trooper on the right of each rank turns to the right, they then wheel together to the right, pass near the croup of the horses of the rear rank, and are followed by the other troopers, who execute the same movement, passing over the same ground.

When the first file is at two paces from the particular guide, who indicates the place where it is to form, command:

1. *Front.* 2. HALT. 3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

At the commands *halt* and *right dress*, the 1st lieutenant turns about and dresses the rear rank; the file-closers follow the movement, and resume their places. The squadron being aligned, at the command *front*, the chiefs of platoon face to the front by a turn

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to the left. This movement should be generally executed at the trot; for this purpose, after the second command, the captain indicates the gait. This movement is also executed by the left flank by inverse means.

WHEELINGS.

The principles to be observed in wheelings, on a fixed or movable pivot, are as follows:

On a fixed pivot, the pivot-trooper turns upon his own ground, without advancing or reining back, or passing to the right or the left, so that the center of gravity of his horse remains on the same point; thus, in wheeling to the right, the shoulders of the pivot-horse describe an arc of a circle, in passing from left to right, while the haunches describe another in passing from right to left; the pivot-trooper turns his head slightly towards the marching flank, to align himself on the conductor of that flank. When the squadron is marching the pivot halts, and the marching flank executes the movements at the same gait as before the wheel.

When the squadron is marched forward, after a wheel, on a fixed pivot, the guide is ordered on the side of the marching flank, immediately after the command *forward*, unless the movement of the squadron requires the contrary.

The wheel on a movable pivot is employed in the successive changes of direction in column.

In this wheel, the object of the movable pivot is to leave by degrees the ground on which the movement commences, the conductor of the marching flank should increase his gait, and describe his arc of circle so as to cause the files neither to open nor close. The pivot describes an arc of five paces, by slackening the

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gait; in each rank the troopers from the center to the marching flank, increase the gait progressively, so that the center man preserves the gait at which the platoon was marching; the troopers, from the center to the pivot, slacken the gait progressively. At the end of a wheel on a movable pivot, all the troopers resume the same gait as before they wheeled; during the wheelings, the chiefs of platoon are at the center of their platoons, and aligned upon each other; the particular guide placed on the side of the pivot, is the actual pivot, although not counted in the rank. In wheels of a squadron on a movable pivot, the pivot should describe an arc of ten paces.

FOR THE COLUMN BY FOURS.

The squadron marching right in front, to cause it to march to the rear, command:

1. *By fours, left about wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Forward.* 4. *Guide left.*

At the command *march*, the movement is executed in each rank by *fours*; No. 1 becomes the *marching*, and No. 4 the *pivot* flank; after the movement is executed, the rear rank is in front.

The *right about wheel* is executed by inverse means. Movements by *twos* in the same manner, and at all gaits.

The squadron marching by *platoon* or by *fours*, with distance right in front, to gain ground to the right and march to the left, so as to come into line in two ranks, command:

1. *By platoon, (or by fours,) to the right, and by file to the left.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide left.*

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At the command *march*, each trooper of the front and rear rank, on the right of column, turn to the right and file to the left; all the other files follow in the same movement.

Squadron left in front, is executed by inverse means.

TO OPEN RANKS FOR SABER EXERCISE.

Squadron in open ranks, command:

1. *By the left, open files.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Right*—DRESS. 4. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the trooper on the right of each rank moves forward six paces, the one on the left of each rank turns to the left and moves forward, and is followed by all the other troopers of his rank, who execute the same movement as soon as they have the necessary space to put themselves in file at the proper distances. The second trooper, from the right of each rank, after having marched three paces, turns and dresses to the right; each of the troopers look occasionally to the rear, and perform successively the same movement, when at three paces from the one who follows him, and dresses upon those already formed; the troopers of the rear rank covering their file-leaders.

Ranks are dressed by the captain and 1st lieutenant. The posts of officers and non-commissioned officers, in the saber exercise, are as follows: Captain, twenty paces in front of the center, facing the company; 1st lieutenant, six paces in rear of the center of the company; chiefs of platoon, six paces in front, and opposite the center of their platoons; principal guide of the right and left, three paces in rear of the right and left of the rear rank, and covering the third

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files from right and left; particular guides, on each flank of the front rank, at three paces distance. All will execute this exercise, excepting the captain and 1st lieutenant.

To close ranks, command:

1. *To the right, close files.* 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right trooper of each rank moves forward six paces; all the other troopers execute a turn to the right and move forward; each trooper on arriving within two paces of the place he is to occupy in line, turns to the left, and places himself on the left of the troopers already formed, dressing to the right; officers and non-commissioned officers resume their posts in line; close ranks as before prescribed.

CHARGE.

The squadron, being in line with sabers drawn, command:

1. *Squadron forward.* 2. *Guide right,* (*or left.*) 3. MARCH.

When the squadron has marched twenty paces, command:

1. *Trot.* 2. MARCH.

At sixty paces further, command:

1. *Gallop.* 2. MARCH.

At eighty paces further, command:

Charge.

At this command, repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the troopers take the position of *raise saber;* chiefs, particular guide and front rank of first motion *in tierce*

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point; the file-closers and rear rank of first motion in *front cut.*

After the squadron has passed over sixty paces at the *charge*, command:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Squadron.* 3. HALT. 4. *Right*—DRESS. 5. FRONT.

At the command *attention*, repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the troopers prepare to slacken the pace, and carry the saber to the shoulder.

At the command *squadron*, the chiefs command: *platoon*, and the troopers pass to the trot.

At the command *halt*, repeated by the chiefs, the troopers halt, and dress to the right.

The *charge by columns of platoons*, is executed in the same manner, excepting that there is a trumpeter placed two hundred and forty paces in front, to give the signal for the charge. At the signal, the chief of the first platoon will execute the same commands as prescribed for the squadron, and when halted, the chief of the second will execute the same.

COMPLIMENTS OF SQUADRON IN LINE UNDER REVIEW.

The post of officers in line are as follows: Captain, commanding parade, ten paces in front of the center; 1st lieutenant, one pace in front of center; chiefs of platoon and non-commissioned officers, as in *line of battle.* Command:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Prepare for review.* 3. *Rear rank, open order.* 4. MARCH. 5. *Right*—DRESS. 6. FRONT.

At the fourth command, execute as before prescribed; the officers marching six paces to the front, the 1st lieutenant passing around the left of the squadron to the front. Command:

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1. *Attention.* 2. *Draw*—SABER.

When the reviewing personage is mid-way between the camp-color and the captain, commanding, the latter turns his horse to the right about on his own ground, and commands:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Present*—SABER,

and resumes his proper front, the officers saluting. When the reviewing officer advances, the captain, commanding, brings his saber to a *carry*, turns about as before, and commands:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Carry*—SABER.

The line remaining steady, the captain commanding, resumes his proper front. When the reviewing officer arrives near the camp-color, the captain turns about, and commands:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Rear rank, close order.* 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the officers face to the left about, close, and face to the front by a right about; the 1st lieutenant resuming his place in rear.

To pass in review, the squadron will be broken by platoons, to the right—then command:

1. *Pass in review.* 2. *Forward, guide right.* 4. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the captain throws himself six paces in front of the chief of the first platoon; the 1st lieutenant, as prescribed, on the right.

Passing at a walk, all officers salute with saber, as they arrive within six paces of the reviewing officer. After passing in review at a walk and trot, the company is formed as before, for review, the ranks being open, etc.

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ARTILLERY.

SCHOOL OF THE PIECE.

A DETACHMENT for field ordnance is composed of nine men on foot, and eleven men in horse artillery, including the gunner, and falls, in two deep, in close order. The gunner tells the detachment off from the right; No. 1 being on the right of the rear rank, No. 2 on the right of the front, 3 on the left of 1, and 4 on the left of 2, and so on, the even numbers being in the front, and the odd in the rear rank; No. 8 is told off as chief of caisson, and the detachment is divided into sections. The above rule will be observed with drag-ropes or bricoles. If the chief of the piece is not mounted, he performs the duty of telling off; the gunner is posted in front of No. 5, and No. 6 in front of No. 7. In *horse artillery*, the gunner in front of No. 5, No. 6 in front of No. 7, No. 9 in the center of the rear, and No. 10 in center of front rank.

POST OF THE DETACHMENT.

1. *Piece Unlimbered.*—The gunner at the end of the trail handspike; Nos. 1 and 2 are two feet out-

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side the wheels, No. 1 on the right, and 2 on the left, with howitzers rather in rear of the muzzle, with guns, in line with the front part of the wheels; Nos. 3 and 4 in line with the knob of the cascable, covering 1 and 2; No. 5 is five yards in rear of the left wheel; No. 6 in rear of the limber, and No. 7 on his left, covering No. 5; No. 8, the chief of caisson, is four yards in rear of the limber, and on its left; all face to the front, which, with the piece unlimbered, is in the direction of the muzzle; the chief of the piece is opposite the middle of the trail handspike, outside, and near the left cannoneers.

2. *Piece Limbered.*—Nos. 1 and 2 opposite the muzzle; 3 and 4 are opposite the knob of the cascable, the gunner and No. 5 opposite to the rear, and Nos. 6 and 7, the front part of the limber wheels; No. 8 is on the left, and opposite the limber box of the caisson; all face to the front, which is in the direction of the pole, and cover each other in line, one yard from the wheels, the even numbers on the right, and the odd on the left; the chief of the piece is on the left, if not mounted, opposite the end of the pole; if mounted, he is near the leading driver.

3. *In Front.*—The detachment is in line, ten yards in front of the leading horses or end of the pole, when horses are not hitched in, the gunner on the right, and the center of the detachment opposite the end of the pole.

4. *In Rear.*—The detachment is in line, two yards in rear of the muzzle, the gunner on the right, and the center of the detachment opposite the muzzle.

5. *On the Right or Left.*—The detachment is in line opposite the limber axletree, and three yards from it; gunner on the right. In *horse artillery*, it is in line with the leading horses, and three yards from them. The chief of the piece, when not mounted,

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takes the place of the gunner, with the detachment in front or rear, on the right or left, the latter taking post in front of No. 5 of the piece.

6. *Mounted with three Boxes.*—The gunner, Nos. 5 and 6 on the limber box, gunner on the right, No. 5 on the left; Nos. 1, 2 and 7 on the limber box of the caisson, 2 on the right, and 1 on the left; Nos. 3, 4 and 8 on the center box of the caisson, 4 on the right, and 3 on the left.

7. *With four Boxes.*—Nos. 6 and 7 are on the rear box of the caisson, No. 6 on the right, the other numbers as before.

METHOD OF MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE DETACHMENTS. MOUNTING WITH THREE BOXES.

Carriages at a halt, command:

1. *Prepare to Mount.* 2. MOUNT.

At the first command, they run to their respective places, and stand facing the boxes upon which they are to mount; the gunner and No. 5 in rear of the gun limber, No. 6 on the right of the gunner; Nos. 1 and 2 in rear of the caisson limber, No. 7 on left of No. 1, Nos. 3 and 4 in front of the center box of the caisson, No. 8 on the right of No. 3; the gunner and Nos. 2 and 3 seize the handles with the right hand, and step upon the stocks with the left foot, and Nos. 5, 1 and 4 seize the handles with the left hand, and step upon the stocks with the right foot. At the second command, the gunner and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, spring into their seats, the gunner and Nos. 5, 1 and 2, with their backs to the front; No. 8 then springs into his seat in the same manner as No. 3, and Nos. 6 and 7 step in rear of their boxes, place their hands upon the knees of the men already

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mounted, step upon the stocks with their nearest feet, and springing up, step over the boxes and take their seats; the gunner and Nos. 5, 1 and 2, then face about to the front, by throwing their legs outwards over the handles. When the word *mount* is given by itself, the men run to their places and spring into their seats at once, No. 8 taking his seat before No. 3.

MOUNTING WITH FOUR BOXES.

At the command:

Prepare to Mount,

Nos. 6 and 7 run to the rear box of the caisson; No. 6 takes hold of the handle with the right, and No. 7 with the left hand; No. 6 steps upon a spoke of the wheel with the right, and No. 7 with the left foot; at the command *mount*, both spring into their seats, and sit with their backs to the front; the other Nos. mount as before. In mounting, Nos. 3, 4 and 8, will step upon the spokes of the wheel with the nearest feet, when they find it easier than to step upon the stock.

DISMOUNTING.

The carriages halted, command:

1. *Prepare to Dismount.* 2. DISMOUNT.

At the first command, the cannoneers stand up in in their places, except the gunner and No. 5, who face about; at the second command, the whole jump off and run to their posts; when the word dismount is given by itself, the men jump from their boxes in the same manner. The cannoneers *always* dismount at the command *action front, right or left;* they also

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dismount at the command *in battery*, as soon as the carriage on which they are halts.

CHANGE OF POSITION OF DETACHMENTS.

To form the order of march, the detachments being in line in front, command:

1. *Detachments to your posts.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the gunners face the detachment to the right by commanding:

Right—FACE.

At the second command, which is repeated by the gunners, the detachments Nos. 1 and 2, opening out, file to their posts, each number halting at his place. The gunners face them to the front by commanding:

About—FACE.

To form the order of march, the detachments being in line, in rear, or on the right or left, the same commands are given, but the gunners, in each case, face the detachment to the left, and march them by that flank to their posts, each number halting as before.

FROM FRONT TO REAR.

Command:

1. *Detachments rear.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the gunners face the detachments about; at the second, which is repeated by the gunners, the sections divide, march on each side of their pieces to the rear, unite again, and are halted and faced about by the gunners.

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FROM REAR TO FRONT, RIGHT OR LEFT.

Command:

Detachments front, right (or left) MARCH.

In changing from rear to front, at the command *march*, repeated by the gunners, the sections divide, march on each side of their pieces to the front, unite again, and are halted by the gunners. In changing from rear to right or left, the gunners command, *right (or left) oblique and march*, successively, after the first and second commands of the captain, and afterwards, *forward, march*, and *halt*, in time to bring the detachments to their posts in line with the limber axletrees.

FROM THE ORDER OF MARCH TO THE REAR.

Command:

1. *Detachments rear.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the gunners face the detachments about; at the second, repeated by the gunners, the detachments Nos. 1 and 2, closing to the center as they advance, march to the rear, file to the left, and are halted and faced to the front by the gunners. In forming the detachments to the front from the order of march, at the command *march*, repeated by the gunners, the detachments Nos. 7 and 8, closing to the center, when clear of the horses, march to the front, file to the left, and are halted and faced to the front by the gunners. In forming in line to the front or rear, or on the right or left, the gunners dress them to the right after halting them. The chiefs of pieces, when not mounted, give the commands laid down for gunners in the foregoing change of positions of de-

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tachments. The commands of the gunners are executed as prescribed in *Cavalry* tactics; detachments are always dressed to the right by the gunners, after they are halted.

METHOD OF PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF SERVING ORDNANCE, COMMANDING AND POINTING.

The gunner gives all executive commands in action, is answerable that all the numbers perform their duties correctly, communicates the orders he receives for the kind of ammunition to be fired, sending to No. 6 the length of the fuze when firing shells. At the command *commence firing*, he commands *load*, and taking hold of the handspike at the end with his right hand, and at the center with his left, places his left knee against his left hand, bending over it, the right knee being slightly bent, he looks over the top of the piece and gives the direction; he then steps to the breach to give the elevation, which he does by taking hold of the handle of the elevating screw, drawing back his right foot, and bending over his left knee. When the elevation is given by the quarter sights, the gunner places the nail of his thumb in the proper notch, and regulates the breech according to the required elevation.

In the drill of recruits, the gunner should be made to name the elevation and range, before stepping up to the breech. When the piece is elevated, he gives the command *ready*, and stepping clear of the wheel to that side where he can observe the effect of his shot, commands *fire;* after the fire, he causes the piece to be run up to its former place, if necessary. When the captain gives the command *load*, instead of *commence firing*, the gunner repeats it, and performs the same duties as prescribed above, except that he will not command *fire*, until the firing is ordered to

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commence; after the command *commence firing* is given, the action is continued by the gunner until the firing is ordered to cease. When the commands are all given by the captain, as *in loading by detail*, the gunner performs the same duties, without repeating commands.

SPONGING AND LOADING.

Until the command *load*, No. 1 stands square to the front, in line with the front of the wheels, holding the sponge about the middle of the staff in his right hand, and trailing it an angle of forty-five degrees. For the convenience of instruction, the duties of No. 1 are divided into motions:

First Motion. At the command *load*, No. 1 faces to the left, steps obliquely to the right with his right foot, and at the same time brings the sponge smartly to a perpendicular position, by drawing his right hand up in line with the elbow; the sponge is grasped firmly in the hand, and the rammer-head kept just over the right toe, the elbow close to the side.

Second Motion. He steps obliquely to the left with the left foot, planting it about half-way between the piece and the wheel, and opposite the muzzle, bringing the sponge at the same time across his body to the left, so that his right hand may be opposite the middle of the body.

Third Motion. He takes a side step to the right of thirty inches, and bending his right knee, brings the sponge to a horizontal position, extending the hands to the ends of the staff, the sponge-head to the left, the back of his right hand up, and left down, the sponge-head against the face of the piece.

Fourth Motion. He inserts the sponge-head, drops the left hand behind the thigh, the shoulders square and feet equally turned out, straightens his right

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knee, bends over the left and forces the sponge home.

Sponge.

First Motion. At the command *sponge*, he gives two turns to the sponge, pressing it against the bottom of the bore.

Second Motion. He draws out the sponge, straightening the left knee and bending the right, seizes the staff near the sponge-head with the left hand, the back of the hand down, and places the sponge against the face of the piece.

Third Motion. He turns the sponge by bringing his hands together on the middle of the staff, giving it a cant with each hand, throwing the sponge-head over, and at the same time turning his wrist which brings the staff horizontal; he then extends his hands to the ends of the staff, the back of the left up, the right down.

Fourth Motion. He introduces the rammer-head into the muzzle as soon as No. 2 has inserted the charge, and joins his left hand to his right.

Ram.

First Motion. At the command *ram*, he rams home, throwing the weight of his body with the rammer, bending over his left knee, extending his left arm, back of the hand up in a horizontal position over the piece, and the hand in line with the shoulders.

Second Motion. He jerks the sponge out with his right hand, allowing it to slide through the hand as far as the middle of the staff, when he grasps it firmly and, seizing it close to the rammer-head with his left hand, back of the hand up, places the rammer-head against the face of the piece, both knees straight.

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Third Motion. He then draws the sponge close to his body and immediately steps back outside the wheel, beginning with his right and then with his left foot, so that when the right foot is brought to it the right hip may be in a line with the front of the wheel. In drawing the right foot to the left he gives the sponge a cant with his left hand, at the same time quitting it and brings the sponge to a perpendicular position on the right, the rammer-head resting on the right toe. He remains facing the piece, keeps his eyes fixed on the muzzle, and at the command *load*, steps in and performs his duties in the same manner as before.

When the loading is *not* by detail, No. 1 goes through all his duties at the command *load*, and returns to his position outside the wheel as given in the third motion of *ram;* and at the flash of the gun steps in and performs his duties in same manner; this he continues until the command:

Cease firing.

At this command, No. 1 steps up between the muzzle and the wheel, by the oblique steps indicated in the exercise above, turns the staff, seizing it with the left hand, at the same time shifting his right, the back up, that of the left down, and passes the sponge on its hook, rammer-head to the rear, for No. 3 to secure; he then steps back as before and faces to the front. If the sponging has been commenced when the above command is given, it will be completed before the sponge is put up. In sponging and ramming, if the length of the piece requires it, the sponge and rammer are to be pressed home in two motions, No. 1 extending his right hand back to the end of the staff, as soon as it reaches the muzzle.

In sponging howitzers, No. 1 presses the sponge

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to the bottom of the chamber which should be well sponged out. He wipes the bore by rubbing its whole surface without allowing the sponge to turn in his hands.

LOADING.

Until the command *load*, No. 2 stands in the same position as No. 1. On this command being given he faces to his right, and by two oblique steps, one to the left, the other to the right, places himself near the muzzle of the piece, and then faces to his right. He brings his hands together to receive the ammunition from No. 5, the cartridge in his right, the shot in his left hand. As soon as the sponge is withdrawn he faces to his left and puts the ammunition into the muzzle (taking care that the seam of the cartridge does not come under the vent) and then steps back commencing with his left foot to his position outside the wheel, in the same manner that No. 1 does. He remains facing the piece until he (hears the command *load*, if loading by detail, or) observes the flash of the gun, then steps in and performs his duties as before. At the command *cease firing*, he takes his position outside of the wheel and faces to the front. With the howitzer, No. 2 puts in the cartridge which No. 1 sets home; he then puts in the shell so that the fuze may rest against the rammer-head, and No. 1 sets it home carefully.

Serving the Vent.—No. 3 stands in line with the knob of the cascable covering No. 1. At the command *load*, he steps to his left, wipes the vent-field with the ball of his left thumb, then places it on the vent, keeping his elbow raised and his fingers on the left side of the piece, so as to allow the gunner to point it over his thumb, his right hand on the tube-box. When the piece is loaded, he steps to his right,

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at the same time No. 1 steps back, uncaps a tube, or takes a percussion cap, holding it between the thumb and fore-finger of his right hand, the hand still on the box; and, at the command *ready*, steps in to the piece, pricks the cartridge, drops in the tube or fixes the cap, and remains with his left hand over the vent. At the command *fire*, he steps to his right, clear of the wheel. At the command *load*, if loading by detail, or when he sees the flash of the gun, he serves vent, as before.

At the command *cease firing*, he receives the rammer-head from No. 1, keys it up, and returns to his position; he also unkeys the sponge in going into action.

FIRING.

No. 4 stands in line with the knob of the cascable covering No. 2. At the command *load*, he steps to his right, takes the port-fire stock out of its stocks with his right hand, takes hold of the lighted end of the slow-match from under the apron of the box, and blowing it, lights the portfire, he then steps back to his place outside the wheel, holding the portfire-stock firmly in the right hand, finger-nail to the front, the portfire stock touching the wheel, and the portfire inside of it. When the piece is not provided with a slow-match box, the linstock is used; in this case, as the piece is unlimbered, No. 4 steps in and takes the linstock from its socket, steps back again, and plants in his rear, facing to his right, stepping off with his right foot for that purpose. He then draws back his foot and faces to the front. He lights the portfire by facing and stepping off in the same way.

At the command *fire*, he raises his hand slowly, clear of the wheel, turning the back of the hand to the front, brings the portfire rather in front of the vent and *fires;* as soon as the gun is fired, he lowers

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the portfire slowly. Should the tube or cap fail to explode the charge, the gunner immediately commands: *Don't advance; the tube or cap's failed;* upon which, No. 2 steps inside the wheel close to the axletree; No. 3 advances outside the opposite wheel, and gives his priming-wire to No. 2, who pricks the cartridge; he then gives him a tube, which he fixes, and both resume their posts; No. 4 is answerable that the slow-match is kept burning. At the command *cease firing*, No. 4 shifts the portfire stock into his left hand, cuts off the lighted end, and places the stock in its locker; if a linstock is used, he puts that up also. When using a lock, he coils the lanyard round the neck of the cascable, or unhooks it, and carries it in his hand, as may be required.

SERVING AMMUNITION.

No. 5 stands five yards in rear of, and covering, the left wheel. At the command *load*, he runs back to No. 6 or 7, gets a round of ammunition from him, shot in his right and cartridge in his left hand, and delivers them to No. 2; immediately returns to No. 6 for another round, and then halts at his own post until the piece is fired. At the command *cease firing*, he carries the round back to No. 6.

With the twenty-four pound howitzer, No. 7 carries up the shell on the left side, delivers it to No. 2; No. 6 attends at the limber and serves ammunition, being careful not to raise the lid unnecessarily; when firing shells, he prepares and fixes the fuzes, in which he is assisted by No. 7. At the command *cease firing*, he secures the lid; No. 7 supplies ammunition to No. 5, which he gets from No. 6, holding the cartridge in his right and shot in his left hand.

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LOADING BY DETAIL.

For instruction, the exercise is conducted by detail. The commands are:

Load by Detail—LOAD; 2, 3, 4—SPONGE; 2, 3, 4—RAM; 2, 3—*Ready*—FIRE; *Cease Firing.*

When the men are instructed, the commands are:

LOAD. *Commence*—FIRING. *Cease*—FIRING; *or, Commence Firing and Cease Firing.*

After the command *commence firing*, the action is continued until *cease firing* is given, which is repeated by the chief of the piece and gunner.

In order to instruct the men in all the duties of the piece, the men change posts, by the command:

Change Posts—MARCH.

At the command *change posts*, the men on the right of the piece face about, take off their equipments, and at the command *march*, each man takes the place and equipments of the one in his front; No. 1 takes place of No. 3, No. 3 of No. 8, No. 8 of No. 6, No. 6 of No. 7, No. 7 of No. 5, No. 5 of No. 4, No. 4 of No. 2, No. 2 of No. 1. The gunner is changed by being directed to change with one of the numbers.

EQUIPMENTS.

The gunner distributes the equipments at the command *take equipments*, and receives them at the command *replace equipments*. The portfire case when used, is carried by No. 4, hung from his right shoulder to his left side; ammunition pouches when used, are carried by Nos. 5, 7 and 8, hung from the left shoulder to the right side.

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LIMBERING TO THE FRONT.

Command:

Limbering to the front.

At this command, the piece is brought about by the cannoneers, and the limber, inclining to the right, passes to its place in front of it. To bring the piece about, the gunner and No. 5, facing towards the left, seize the handspike on the right, (the right and left being that of the piece unlimbered) the gunner near the end, and No. 5 at the middle and on his right, raise the trail and carry it round to the left, Nos. 1 and 2 bear down upon the muzzle, and Nos. 3 and 4, each using both hands, bring the wheels round. No. 3 turning the right wheel to the rear, and No. 4 the left wheel to the front; the piece about, the trail is lowered, Nos. 3 and 4 step within the wheels to avoid the limber, Nos. 1 and 2 remain at the muzzle, and the gunner and No. 5 step between Nos. 3 and 4 and the trail, the gunner first taking out the handspike and passing it to No. 4, by whom it is put up. As soon as the limber is in front of the piece, the gunner commands, *halt—limber up*, upon which the limber halts, and the gunner and No. 5 raise the trail by means of the handles, and assisted by Nos. 3 and 4 at the wheels, and Nos. 1 and 2 at the head of the carriage, run the piece forward, and place the lunette upon the pintle; the gunner then puts in the key, and all resume their posts. If necessary, Nos. 6 and 7 will assist at the trail. *Limber to the right* (*or left*) turn the trail to the right or left, and limber up as before, the limber inclining and taking its place in front by a right or left wheel. When the piece is not drawn by horses, Nos. 6 and 7 take hold of the end of the pole, and bring the limber into its position.

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At the command *limber to the front*, the caisson closes upon the piece, to the right or left, wheels, and halts at its proper interval from the piece; *to the rear*, the caisson stands fast, unless ordered to move.

UNLIMBERING AND COMING INTO ACTION.

To the front, command:

Action—FRONT.

At this command, the gunner takes out the key, and, assisted by No. 5, raises the trail from the pintle, and commands *drive on*, upon which the limber reverses to the left, the horses, for this purpose, wheeling to the left and rear, in such a manner as to make the limber pass over the shortest convenient curve; it proceeds to the rear, reverses to the left again, and halts so as to bring the heads of the leading horses six yards from the end of the trail handspike; at the same time that the limber moves off, the piece is brought about in all respects as in limbering to the front, except that the gunner and No. 5, without lowering the trail, carry it about, each by means of the handle on his own side; Nos. 6 and 7, if necessary, assist at the trail. As soon as the piece is brought about and the trail lowered, No. 4 takes out the handspike and passes it to the gunner, who fixes it in the trail; No. 1 takes out the sponge, No. 3 unkeying it; No. 4 takes the linstock, if used, and plants it on the ground, or prepares the lanyard; all then resume their posts.

To the right or left, command:

ACTION—*Right (or left.)*

The piece is unlimbered and placed in the required direction, and the limber wheels to the left or right, and takes its place in rear by reversing left or right.

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To the rear, command:

In Battery.

The piece is unlimbered as before, and the limber moved directly to the rear, and takes its place by coming to the left about.

In coming into action, the caisson, at the command *action front*, reverses to the left, proceeds to the rear and takes its place, reversing to the left again. *Action right* (*or left*), it wheels to the left (or right), and takes its place by reversing. *In battery*, it proceeds directly to the rear, and takes its place by coming to the left about. When the piece is not drawn by horses, Nos. 6 and 7 carry the limber to its proper place.

MOVING THE PIECE BY HAND.

To the front, piece limbered, command:

Forward—MARCH.

At the command *forward*, Nos. 6 and 7 seize the end of the pole with both hands; the gunner and No. 5, facing towards the pole, seize the splinter bar with one hand, and the pole with the other; Nos. 3 and 4 seize the spokes of the hind wheels with both hands, and Nos. 1 and 2 apply both hands at the head of the carriage; at the command *march*, all acting together, urge the piece forward.

To the front, piece unlimbered, command:

1. *By hand to the front.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the gunner seizes the end of the handspike, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the spokes of the wheels, No. 1 with his left hand, No. 4 with his right, Nos. 2 and 3 with both hands. No. 1 holds

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the sponge in his right hand, the staff resting upon his right shoulder, sponge, head down, and No. 4 holds the portfire-stock and linstock in his left hand. At the second command, they move the piece forward, gunner raising the trail.

To the rear, piece unlimbered, command:

1. *By hand to the rear.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the gunner, facing to the rear, seizes the handspike with his right hand; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, seize the wheels, as before, except that No. 1 holding the sponge in his left hand, his right at the wheel, and No. 4 holding the portfire stock and linstock in his right hand, uses the left at the wheel. At the second command, they move the piece to the rear, the gunner raising the trail. In moving the piece by hand, all halt, and resume their posts at the command *halt.*

EXERCISE OF SEVERAL PIECES.

For this exercise the men are drawn up in line, divided into detachments, and told off in numbers by the gunner, or chief of piece, who then takes post on the right. There is an officer assigned to every two detachments, whose post is two paces in front of their center; the captain then wheels the detachments into column, or faces them to a flank, to the right or left, as the battery is to be approached. When in column, the gunner, or chief of piece, is two paces in front of the center of his detachment; when faced to a flank, by the side of the leading front rank man. In both cases, the officers commanding detachments are two paces from the pivot flank, and opposite the center of their detachments; the detachments are then marched to the battery, and when near it, the command is:

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Detachments, opposite your pieces.

Each is halted by the gunner, or chief of piece, when opposite its piece. They are wheeled into line, or faced to the front by the captain, and then ordered and marched to their posts by the commands and means already prescribed. The men are exercised in their duty, and superintended carefully by their officers. To leave the battery, detachments are ordered to the front or rear, wheeled into column, or faced to a flank, closed to proper distance, and marched from the battery in the manner described for marching to it.

DIRECTIONS

TO BE OBSERVED IN THE USE OF CANNON.

For Field Service.—Six and twelve-pounder guns; twelve and twenty-four-pounder howitzers.

For Mountain Service.—Six and twelve-pounder mountain howitzers.

Cartridge bags for cannon, are made of serge, flannel, or any material prepared entirely of wool, and free from cotton or thread; also, close, so that the powder will not sift through. The bags are sewed with woolen yarn. Bags for blank cartridges are made by sewing together two rectangular pieces of stuff, with semi-circular ends.

For six-pounder field pieces, the pieces are cut in length, 8·5 inches; in width, 6 inches. Sewing length, 8 inches; width, 5·2 inches. These will fit

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the bore. The mouth of the cartridge is tied with woolen yarn.

A good slow match may be made of cotton rope, saturated in a solution of saltpetre and water, or sugar of lead and water; then twist the rope until it becomes hard, and dry well—it is then fit for use.

Quick match may be made by saturating common candle wick in a paste of mealed powder, mixed with alcohol or spirits of wine, in which gum arabic has been dissolved; then hang up to dry, and it is fit for use. Common high-proof whisky may be used without gum arabic.

To make priming tubes for cannon, draw a piece of quick match through a common quill that will fit the vent.

The weight of powder for blank cartridge for cannon, is one-fourth the weight of the ball. For six pounder, 1¼ lbs. powder; for twelve-pounder, 3 lbs. powder.

Spermaceti oil is best for greasing arms; for cleaning arms, rotten-stone and sweet oil.

Blank cartridges for musket, 117 grains powder; do. U. S. Rifle, 90 grains powder; do. for Pistol, 45 grains powder.

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APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM ARMY REGULATIONS.

DAILY DETAILS AND DUTIES IN CAMP.

THE daily duties must be announced in orders, and the officers to perform it are to be detailed according to the rules of the roster.

The number and rank of the officers for daily duty, are to be regulated by the strength and circumstances of the camp or garrison.

Independently of the officers detailed for guard duty, the officers for daily duty will be as follows:

In large camps there will be a general officer of the day for each division, a field officer of the day for each brigade, a captain of the day for each regiment, and such general and regimental staff officers of the day, as may be necessary to attend to the various details, and to receive and execute orders, according to their respective stations. In every regiment and garrison, besides the officer of the day, there will be detailed daily, if the strength of the garrison will permit, a subaltern, four non-commissioned officers, a drummer, and such fatigue parties as circumstances may require for the police of regiment or garrison. In

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small commands, subalterns may be detailed for duty as officers of the day, and they will also discharge the duties of officers of police. The officers thus detailed are to remain in camp or garrison during their tours of duty.

The general of the day is to superintend the regularity and discipline of the camp in every particular; he is to visit the guards of the camps and the outposts; he is to call out and inspect the inlying pickets as often and at such times as he thinks proper; he is to receive all reports in camp, and make immediate communication of any extraordinary circumstance to the general-in-chief.

The field officer of the day has the immediate superintendence of the camp of the brigade; he is to be present at the mounting and dismounting of all the brigade-guard, particularly of the inlying pickets which are always considered under his command; he is to call them out to inspect them, to order such patrols from them as he may judge necessary to insure the regularity and order of the camp; and in the event of the inlying pickets being ordered to march he is to march with them.

The captain or subaltern of the day, of each regiment, superintends the cleanliness and regularity of the camp or quarters of the regiment; he attends the parading of all regimental guards, and orders the roll to be called frequently, and at unexpected periods, and reports everything extraordinary to the commanding officer; he is to visit the hospital at various hours, and make a report of its state to the commanding officer of the regiment or garrison.

The adjutant of the day, of the brigade, is to assist the general staff officer of the day in the various details of it, and, in his absence, to perform his duty as such and attend for orders at head-quarters.

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The officer of police, under the direction of the officer of the day, is to make a general inspection into the cleanliness of the camp or garrison.

HONORS TO BE PAID BY THE TROOPS.

The President is to be saluted with the highest honors—all standards and colors dropping, officers saluting, drums beating and trumpets sounding.

The same compliments will be paid to the Vice-President.

A Major-General commanding-in-chief, is to be received by cavalry, with swords drawn, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers saluting, standards dropping; by infantry, with drums beating the march, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

A Major-General is to be received, by cavalry, with swords drawn, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet flourish, and officers saluting; by infantry with three ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

A Brigadier-General is to be received, by cavalry, with swords drawn, trumpets sounding once the trumpet flourish, and officers saluting; by infantry, with two ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

An Adjutant-General, or Inspector-General, if under the rank of a general officer, is to be received at a review, or inspection of the troops under arms—by cavalry, with swords drawn, officers saluting; by infantry, officers saluting, and arms presented. The same honors to be paid to any field officer, authorized to review and inspect the troops. When the inspecting officer is junior in rank to the officer on the parade, and in the command of the troops to be inspected, no compliments will be paid; he will be

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received only with swords drawn and arms shouldered.

All guards are to turn out and present arms to general officers as often as they pass them, except the personal guards of general officers, which turn out only to the Generals whose guards they are, and to officers of superior rank.

To Colonels, the guards of their own regiments turn out and present arms once a day; after which, they turn out with shouldered arms.

To Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, their own guards turn out with shouldered arms once a day; at other times with ordered arms.

When the command of a regiment devolves on a Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major, the regimental guards will pay him the same compliment as is ordered for the Colonel.

Officers in command of forts or garrison, have a right to the complimentary honors from the troops under their command, which are due to the rank, one degree higher than the rank they actually hold in the line of the army.

To the Secretary of State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments, and other members of the Cabinet, to the Chief Justice, the President *pro. tempore* of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to Governors within their respective States and Territories, the same honors will be paid as are specified for a Major-General commanding-in-chief.

Officers belonging to any foreign service, who may call at any camp or garrison, by invitation from the commander of the camp or garrison, may be complimented with the honors due to their rank or quality.

American and Foreign Envoys or Ministers will be received with the compliments due to a Major-General.

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The colors of a regiment passing a guard, are to be saluted with the utmost respect—the trumpet sounding, and the drums beating a march.

Where two regiments meet on their march, the regiment inferior in rank is to halt, and form in parade order, and salute the other regiment, which proceeds on its march, with swords drawn and bayonets fixed, trumpets sounding or drums beating, standards or colors flying until it has cleared the front of the regiment which has halted.

Where guards present their arms, the officers, on all occasions, salute with their swords.

Where general officers, or persons entitled to salute, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men stand shouldered, and not to face his guard about, or beat his drum.

Where general officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass guards, while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute, receiving the word of command from the senior officer of the whole.

All guards are to be under arms when armed parties approach their posts: and to parties commanded by commissioned officers, they are to present their arms, drums beating a march, and officers saluting.

No compliments by guards or sentinels will be paid between retreat and reveille, except as prescribed for grand rounds.

All guards and sentinels are to pay the same compliments to the officers of the navy, marines and militia in the service of the United States, as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

It is equally the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, at all times and in all situations, to pay the proper compliments to officers of the navy and marines, and to officers of other regiments, when in

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uniform, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps.

Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. The good or the brave officer or soldier, is always respectful towards superiors. His respect will not be confined to martial obedience, but will be extended to other occasions. Thus it is always the duty of the inferior to accost or to offer first, the customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice.

Sergeants with swords drawn, will salute by bringing them to a recover—with muskets, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the musket near the right shoulder. Corporals out of the ranks will carry their muskets at a shoulder as sergeants, and salute in like manner.

When a soldier without arms, or with side arms only, meets an officer, he will continue to move on, but he is to raise his hand to his cap, looking, at the same time, in a respectful and soldier-like manner at the officer, who will make a suitable acknowledgment to the compliment thus offered.

A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated and without particular occupation, will rise on the approach of an officer, and make the customary salutation. If standing, it would be proper to turn towards the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments would not in general be repeated.

SALUTES.

The national salute is determined by the number of States composing the Union, at the rate of one gun for each State.

The President of the United States alone is to receive a salute of twenty-one guns.

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The Vice-President is to receive a salute of seventeen guns.

The Heads of the great Executive Departments of the National Government, the Major-General commanding the army, the Governors of States and Territories within their respective jurisdictions, fifteen guns.

A Major-General, thirteen guns.

A Brigadier-General, eleven guns.

Foreign Ships of War will be saluted in return for a similar compliment, gun for gun, on notice being officially received of such intention. If there be several posts in sight of, or within six miles of each other, the principal only shall reciprocate compliments with ships passing.

Officers of the navy will be saluted according to relative rank.

Foreign officers invited to visit a fort or post, may be saluted according to their relative rank.

Envoys and Ministers of the United States and foreign powers, are to be saluted with thirteen guns.

All officers of the army having rank above that of colonel, whether of the line or staff, by brevet or otherwise, will be complimented, on official visits, by salutes according to their highest rank, provided they be senior to the officer in command where the visit is made.

A general officer will be saluted but once in a year at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given.

Salutes to individuals are to be fired on their arrival only.

A national salute will be fired at meridian, on the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, at each military post and camp.

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ESCORTS OF HONOR.

Escorts of honor may be composed of cavalry or infantry, or both, according to circumstances. They are guards of honor, for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose will be selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

The manner of receiving and escorting the personage is as follows:

The escort will be drawn up in line, the center opposite to the place where the personage presents himself, with an interval between the wings to receive the personage and his retinue. On his appearance, he will be received with the honors due to his rank. When he has taken his place in the line, the whole will be wheeled into platoons or companies, as the case may be, and take up the march. The same ceremony will be observed, and the same honors paid on his leaving the escort.

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is expected to be received, as, for instance, where a court-yard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels will be posted from that point to the escort, facing inwards, and the sentinels will successively salute as the personage passes.

An officer will be appointed to attend the personage escorted, to bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

FUNERAL HONORS.

On the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, at any post or camp, the commanding officer shall, on the following day, cause a gun to be fired at every half-hour, be-

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ginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. When posts are contiguous, the firing will take place at the post only commanded by the superior officer.

On the day of the interment of a Major-General commanding-in-chief, a gun will be fired at every half-hour until the procession moves, beginning at sunrise.

The funeral escort of a Major-General commanding-in-chief, shall consist of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

That of a Major-General, a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

That of a Brigadier-General, a regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

That of a Colonel, a regiment.

That of a Lieutenant-Colonel, six companies.

That of a Major, four companies.

That of a captain, one company.

That of a subaltern, half a company.

The funeral escort shall always be commanded by an officer of the same rank with the deceased, or if none such be present, by one of the next inferior grade.

The funeral escort of a non-commissioned staff officer, shall consist of sixteen rank and file, commanded by a sergeant.

That of a sergeant, of fourteen rank and file, commanded by a sergeant.

That of a corporal, of twelve rank and file, commanded by a corporal; and

That of a private, of eight rank and file, commanded by a corporal.

The escort will be formed in two ranks, opposite to the quarters or tent of deceased, with shouldered arms and bayonets fixed, the artillery and cavalry on the right of the infantry.

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On the appearance of the corpse the officer commanding the escort will command:

Present—ARMS,

when the honors due to the deceased will be paid by the drums and trumpets. The music will then play an appropriate air, and the coffin will then be taken to the right, where it will be halted.

The commander will next order:

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS. 2. *By company, (or platoon,) left wheel.* 3. MARCH. 4. *Column forward.* 5. *Guide right.* 6. MARCH.

The column will be marched, in common time, to appropriate music; and on reaching the grave, will take a direction so that the guides shall be next to the grave. When the center of the column is opposite the grave, the commander will order:

1. *Column.* 2. HALT. 3. *Right into line, wheel.* 4. MARCH.

The coffin is then brought along the front to the opposite side of the grave, and the commander then orders:

Present—ARMS.

And when the coffin reaches the grave, he adds:

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS. 2. *Order*—ARMS. 3. *Parade*—REST.

After the funeral service is performed, and the coffin is lowered into the grave, the commander will order:

1. *Attention, company.* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS. 3. *Load at will.* 4. LOAD.

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when three rounds of small arms will be fired by the escort, taking care to elevate the pieces.

This being done, the commander will order:

1. *By company, (or platoon,) right wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Column forward.* 4. *Guide left.* 5. *Quick*—MARCH.

The music will not begin to play until the escort is clear of the inclosure.

The pall-bearers, six in number, will be selected from the grade of the deceased, or from the grade or grades next above or below it.

At the funeral of an officer, as many in commission, of the army, division, brigade, or regiment, according to the rank of the deceased, as can conveniently be spared from other duties, will join in procession in uniform and with side arms. The funeral of a non-commissioned officer or private will be attended in like manner, by the non-commissioned officers or privates of the regiment or company, according to the rank of the deceased, with side arms only.

Persons joining in the procession, follow the coffin in the inverse order of their rank.

The usual badge of military mourning is a piece of black crape around the left arm, and also upon the sword hilt, and will be worn when in full or in undress.

As family mourning, crape will be worn by officers, (when in uniform) only around the left arm.

The drums of a funeral escort will be covered with black crape, or thin black serge.

Funeral honors will be paid to deceased officers, without military rank, according to their assimilated grades.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS.

The inspection of troops as a division, regiment, or

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other body composing a garrison or command, not less than a company, will generally be preceded by a review.

There will be certain periodical inspections, to wit:

1. The commanders of regiments and posts will make an inspection of their commands on the last day of every month.

2. Captains will inspect their companies every Sunday morning; and Lieutenants will inspect their squads every Wednesday morning.

3. Medical officers having charge of hospitals, will also make a thorough inspection of them every Sunday morning.

4. Inspection when troops are mustered for payment.

Besides these inspections, frequent visits will be made by the commanding officer, company, and medical officers, during the month, to the men's quarters, the hospital, guard-house, etc.

FORM OF INSPECTION.

The present example embraces a battalion of infantry. The inspecting officer and the field officers and staff officers, will be on foot.

The battalion being in the order of battle, the Colonel will cause it to break into open column of companies, right in front. He will next order the ranks to be opened, when the color-rank and color-guard, under the direction of the Adjutant, will take post ten paces in front, and the band ten paces in rear of the column.

The Colonel seeing the ranks aligned, will command:

1. *Officers and Sergeants.* 2. *To the front of your companies.* 3. MARCH.

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The officers will form themselves in one rank, eight paces, and the non-commissioned officers in one rank, six paces, in advance, along the whole fronts of their respective companies, from right to left, in the order of seniority; the pioneers and music of each company in one rank, two paces behind the non-commissioned officers.

The Colonel will next command:

1. *Field and staff.* 2. *To the front*—MARCH.

The commissioned officers thus designated will form themselves in one rank, six paces in front of the colors, from right to left, in the order of seniority; and the non-commissioned staff, in a similar manner, two paces in rear of the preceding rank. The Colonel seeing the movement executed, will take post on the right of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and wait the approach of the inspecting officer. But such of the field officers as may be superior in rank to the Inspector, will not take post in front of the battalion.

The inspection will commence in front. After inspecting the dress and general appearance of the field, and commissioned staff under arms, the Inspector, accompanied by these officers, will pass down the open column, looking at every rank in front and rear.

The Colonel will now command:

1. *Order arms.* 2. REST,

when the Inspector will proceed to make a minute inspection of the several ranks or divisions, in succession, commencing in front.

As the Inspector approaches the non-commissioned staff, color-rank, the color-guard and the band, the Adjutant will give the necessary orders for the inspection of arms, boxes and knapsacks. The colors

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will be planted firm in the ground, to enable the color-bearers to display the contents of their knapsacks. The non-commissioned staff may be dismissed as soon as inspected; but the color-rank and color-guard will remain until the colors are to be escorted to the place from which they were taken.

As the Inspector successively approaches the companies, the captains will command:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Inspection of arms.*

The inspecting officer will then go through the whole company and minutely inspect the arms, accouterments, and dress of each soldier. After this is done, the captain will command:

Open—BOXES,

when the ammunition and the boxes will be examined.

The captain will then command:

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS. 2. *Close order.* 3. MARCH. 4. *Order*—ARMS. 5. *Stack*—ARMS. 6. *To the rear, open order.* 7. MARCH. 8. *Front rank, about face.* 9. *Unsling knapsacks.* 10. *Open knapsacks.*

The sergeants will face inward and close upon the center at the second and third commands, and will stack their arms at the fifth command; at the sixth and seventh commands, they will face outward, and resume their positions. When the ranks are closed, preparatory to *take arms*, the sergeants will also close upon the center, and at the word, take their arms and resume their places.

The knapsacks will be placed at the feet of the men, the flaps from them, with the great coats on the flaps, and the knapsacks leaning on the great coats.

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In this position the Inspector will examine their contents, or so many of them as he may think necessary, commencing with the non-commissioned officers, the men standing at attention.

When the Inspector has passed through the company, the captain will command:

Repack—KNAPSACKS,

when each soldier will repack and buckle up his knapsack, leaving it on the ground, the number upwards, turned from him, and then stand at rest.

The captain will then command:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Sling*—KNAPSACKS.

At the word *sling*, each soldier will take his knapsack, holding it by the inner straps, and stand erect; at the last word, he will replace it on his back.

The captain will continue:

4. *Front rank, about face.* 5. *Close order.* 6. MARCH. 7. *Take*—ARMS. 8. *Shoulder*—ARMS. 9. *Officers and sergeants, to your posts.* 10. MARCH,

and will cause the company to file off to their tents or quarters, except the company that is to re-escort the colors, which will await the further orders of the Colonel.

In an extensive column, some of the rearmost companies may, after the inspection of dress and general appearance, be permitted to *stack arms*, until just before the Inspector approaches them, when they will be directed to take arms and resume their position.

The inspection of the troops being ended, the field and staff will next accompany the Inspector to the

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hospital, magazine, arsenal, quarters, sutler's shop, guard house, and such other places as he may think proper to inspect. The captains and subalterns will precede him in his visits to their companies and sections respectively.

The hospital being at all times an object of particular interest, it will be critically and minutely inspected.

The men will be formed in the company quarters in front of their respective bunks, and on the entrance of the Inspector the word *Attention* will be given by the senior non-commissioned officer present, when the whole will salute with the hand, without uncovering.

The inspector will examine the general arrangement of the interior of the quarters, the bunks, bedding, cooking and table utensils, and such other objects as may present themselves; and afterwards the exterior.

The Adjutant will exhibit to the Inspector the regimental books and papers, including those relating to the transactions of the Council of Administrations. The company books and papers will also be exhibited, the whole together, generally at the Adjutant's office, and in the presence of the officers not otherwise particularly engaged.

The inspection of cavalry and artillery will conform to the principles laid down in the foregoing paragraphs, regard being had to the system of instruction for those arms of service respectively.

PARADE REST.

On all parades of ceremony, such as *Reviews*, *Guard Mounting*, at *Troop Retreat Parades*, *Etc.*, instead of the word *rest*, which allows the men to move or change the position of their bodies, the command will be:

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Parade—REST.

At the last word of this command, the soldier will carry the right foot six inches in rear of the left heel, the left knee slightly bent, the body upright upon the right leg; the piece (if at *ordered arms*) resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hands crossed in front, the backs of them outward, and the left hand uppermost.

If at the command *parade rest*, the men are at *support arms*, they will bring up smartly the right hand to the small of the stock, carry back the right foot and stand at ease as above.

At the command *attention*, the soldier will resume the correct position at *ordered* or *support arms*.

In the position here indicated, the soldier will remain silent and motionless; and it is particularly enjoined upon all officers to cause the command above given on the part of the soldier to be executed with great briskness and spirit.

Officers on all duties under arms, are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any commands for that purpose.

DRESS PARADE.

There shall be daily at least one dress parade, which may be at troop or retreat, as the commanding officer may direct, or at both beats should he think proper so to order.

The parade at troop will be termed the morning parade, and that at retreat, the evening parade. In either case, it will be conducted as follows:

A signal will be beat, or sounded, half an hour before troop or retreat, for the music to assemble on the regimental parade. At the same time, each company will turn out under arms, on its own parade, for roll-call and inspection by its own officers.

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Ten minutes after that signal the *Adjutant's call* will be given, when the companies will be marched, (the band playing) to the regimental parade, where they will be formed in their relative positions in the order of battle, arms ordered and at a rest, the officers at their post on foot with swords drawn, the Adjutant on the right of the line. The music will be formed in two ranks on the right of the Adjutant, and from the Adjutant's call to troop or retreat, the band will play. The senior officer present will take command of the parade, and will take post at a suitable distance in front, opposite the center, facing the line.

Ten minutes after the Adjutant's call, the Adjutant will order the music to *beat off*, when it will commence on the right, beat in front of the line to the left, and back to its place on the right.

When the music has ceased, the Adjutant will step two paces to the front, face the line, and command:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Battalion.* 3. *Shoulder*—ARMS. 4. *Prepare to open ranks.* 5. *To the rear, open order.* 6. MARCH. 7. *Right*—DRESS.

At the sixth command, the ranks will be opened according to the system laid down in the *Infantry Tactics*, the commissioned officers marching to the front, the company officers four paces, field officers six paces, opposite to their positions in the order of battle, where they will halt and dress. The Adjutant seeing the ranks aligned, will command:

Front,

and march along the front to the center, face to the right, and pass the line of company officers eight or ten paces, where he will come to the right-about and give the word,

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Present—ARMS,

when arms will be presented, officers saluting.

Seeing this executed, he will face about to the commanding officer, salute, and report, "Sir, the parade is formed." The Adjutant will then, on intimation to that effect, take his station three paces on the left of the commanding officer, one pace retired, passing round his rear.

The commanding officer having acknowledged the salute of the line, by touching his hat, will, after the Adjutant has taken his post, draw his sword, and command:

1. *Battalion.* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS.

and add such exercises as he may think proper, including with:

Order—ARMS.

The adjutant will now pass round the right of the commanding officer, advance upon the line, halt midway between him and the line of company officers, and command:

1. *First sergeants, to the front and center.* 2. MARCH.

At the first word they will shoulder arms as sergeants, march two paces to the front and face inwards. At the second word, they will march to the center and halt. The Adjutant will then order:

1. *Front*—FACE. 2. *Report.*

At the last word, each in succession, beginning on the right, will salute, by bringing the left hand smartly across the breast to the right shoulder, and report the result of the roll-call, previously made on the company parade.

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The Adjutant again commands:

1. *First sergeants, outward*—FACE. 2. *To your posts*—MARCH,

when they will resume their places and order arms. The Adjutant will now face to the commanding officer, salute, and give the result of the first sergeant's reports. The commanding officer will next direct the orders to be read, when the Adjutant will face about and announce:

Attention to orders.

He will then read the orders.

The orders having been read, the Adjutant will face to the commanding officer, salute, and report; when, on an intimation from the commander, he will face again to the line, and announce:

The parade is dismissed.

All officers will now return their swords, face inwards, and close on the Adjutant, he having taken position in their line, the field officers on the flanks. The Adjutant gives the word:

1. *Front*—FACE. 2. *Forward*—MARCH,

when they will march forward, dressing on the center, the music playing, and when within six paces of the commander, the Adjutant will give the word:

Halt.

The officers will then salute the commanding officer by raising the hand to the cap, and there remain until he shall have communicated to them such instructions as he may have to give, or intimates that the ceremony is finished. As the officers disperse, the first sergeants will close the ranks of their respective

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companies, and march them to the company parades, where they will be dismissed, the band continuing to play until the companies clear the regimental parade.

All company officers and men will be present at dress parades, unless especially excused, or on some duty incompatible with such attendance.

The dress parade being essential to insure the complete equipment and neatness of the troops, as well as to exhibit them under arms, at least once a day, commanding officers will be held responsible that they are not dispensed with, except on extraordinary and urgent occasions.

COLOR SALUTE.

In the ranks, the color-bearer, whether at a halt or in march, will always carry the heel of the color-lance supported at the right hip, the right hand generally placed on the lance at the hight of the shoulder, to hold it steady. When the color has to render honors, the color-bearer will salute as follows:

At the distance of six paces slip the right hand along the lance to the hight of the eye; lower the lance by straightening the arm to its full extent, the heel of the lance remaining at the hip, and bring back the lance to the habitual position when the person saluted shall be passed, or shall have passed, six paces.

REVIEW.

Preparatory to a review, the Adjutant will cause a camp-color to be placed eighty or a hundred paces, or more, according to the length of the line, in front of, and opposite to, where the center of the battalion will rest, where the reviewing officer is supposed to take his station; and although he may choose to quit that position, still the color is to be considered as the

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point to which all the movements and formations are relative.

The Adjutant will also cause points to be marked, at suitable distances, for the wheelings of the division; so that their right flanks, in marching past, shall only be about four paces from the camp-color, where it is supposed the reviewing officer places himself to receive the salute.

The battalion being formed in the order of battle, at *shouldered arms*, the Colonel will command:

1. *Battalion prepare for review.* 2. *To the rear, open order.* 3. MARCH.

At the word *march*, the field and staff officers dismount; the company officers and the color-rank advance four paces in front of the front rank, and place themselves opposite to their respective places, in the order of battle. The staff officers place themselves, according to rank, three paces on the right of the rank of company officers, and one pace from each other; the music advances through the center and forms in two ranks, (the band in front,) between the colors and the line; the color-guard replace the color-rank; the Sergeant-Major and the Quarter-Master-Sergeant take post one pace from each other, and three paces on the right of the front rank of the battalion.

When the ranks are aligned, the Colonel will command:

Front,

and place himself eight paces, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major will place themselves two paces in front of the rank of company officers, and opposite to their respective places in the order of battle, all facing to the front.

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When the reviewing officer presents himself before the center, and is fifty or sixty paces distant, the Colonel will face about, and command:

Present—ARMS,

and resume his front. The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to drop their swords with the last motion of the firelock. The non-commissioned staff salute by bringing the sword to a poise, the hilt resting on the breast, the blade in front of the face, inclining a little outward.

The music will play, and all the drums beat, according to the rank of the reviewing officer. The colors only salute such persons as, from their rank, and by regulation, are entitled to that honor. If the reviewing officer be junior in rank to the commandant of parade, no compliment will be paid to him, but he will be received with arms carried.

The reviewing officer having halted, and acknowledged the salute of the line, by touching or raising his cap or hat, the Colonel will face about and command:

Shoulder—ARMS,

when the men shoulder their pieces; the officers and non-commissioned staff recover their swords, with the last motion, and Colonel faces to the front.

The reviewing officer will go towards the right, the whole remaining perfectly steady, without paying any further compliment, while he passes along the front of the battalion, and proceeds round the left flank, and along the rear of the file-closers to the right. While the reviewing officer is going round the battalion, the band will play, and will cease when he has returned to the right flank of the troops.

When the reviewing officer turns off to place him-

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self by the camp-color in front, the Colonel will face to the line, and command:

1. *Close order.* 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the field and company officers will face to the *right about*, and at the second command, all persons, except the Colonel, will resume their places in the order of battle; the field and staff officers mount.

The reviewing officer having taken his position near the camp color, the Colonel will command:

1. *By company, right wheel.* 2. *Quick*—MARCH. 3. *Pass in review.* 4. *Column, forward.* 5. *Guide right.* 6. MARCH.

The battalion, in column of company, right in front, will then, in common time, and at shouldered arms, be put in motion; the Colonel four paces in front of the captain of the leading company; the Lieutenant-Colonel on a line with the leading company; the Major on a line with the rear company; the Adjutant on a line with the second company: the Sergeant-Major on a line with the company next preceding the rear, each six paces from the flank (left) opposite to the reviewing officer; the staff officers in one rank, according to the order of precedency, from the right, four paces in rear of the column; the music preceded by the principal musician, six paces before the Colonel; the pioneers preceded by a corporal, four paces before the principal musician, and the Quarter-Master Sergeant two paces from the side opposite to the guides, and in line with the pioneers.

All other officers and non-commissioned officers will march past in the places prescribed for them in the march of an open column. The guides and sol-

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diers will keep their heads steady to the front in passing in review.

The color-bearer will remain in ranks while passing and saluting.

The music will begin to play just after the leading company has completed the second wheel, taking particular care that they play in the same time or cadence as that in which the column is marching, and wheel to the left out of the column, and take a position opposite to, and facing the reviewing officer, and will continue to play until the rear of the column shall have passed him, when it will cease and follow in the rear of the battalion, unless the battalion is to pass in quick time also, in which case it will keep its position.

The officers will salute the reviewing officer when they arrive within six paces of him, and recover their swords when six paces past him. All officers in saluting will cast their eyes towards the reviewing officer.

The Colonel, when he has saluted, at the head of the battalion, will place himself near the reviewing officer, and will remain there until the rear has passed, when he will rejoin the battalion.

The colors will salute the reviewing officer when within six paces of him, and be raised when they have passed by him an equal distance. The drums will beat a march or ruffle, according to the rank of the reviewing officer, at the same time that the colors salute.

When the rear of the column has passed the reviewing officer, the Colonel will command:

1. *Battalion.* 2. *Guide left;*

and the column will be directed, by turning to the

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left, to the ground which it previously occupied, when the Colonel will command:

1. *Column.* 2. *Halt.* 3. *Left, into line, wheel.* 4. MARCH.

When the line is formed in order of battle, the Colonel will cause the ranks to be opened, the officers taking post in front, and the review will terminate by the whole saluting, as at the beginning.

If, however, instructions have been previously given to march the troops past in quick time also, the Colonel will, instead of halting the column and wheeling it into line as above directed, give the command:

1. *Quick time.* 2. MARCH.

At which command, the column will change the *time* of marching and pass by the reviewing officer, either at shouldered or at support arms, and no salute will be offered by either officers or men. The music will have kept its position opposite the reviewing officer, and will commence playing at the same time as is directed, when the battalion passes in common time, and as the column approaches, will place itself in front of, and march off with the column, and continue to play, until the battalion is halted on its original ground of formation. The review will terminate in the same manner as prescribed above.

The Colonel will afterwards cause the troops to perform such exercises and maneuvers as the reviewing officer may direct.

When two or more battalions are to be reviewed, they will be formed in parade order, with the proper intervals, and will also perform the same movements that are laid down for a single battalion, observing the additional directions that are given for such move-

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ments when applied to the line. The Brigadier, and his staff, on foot, will place themselves opposite the center of the brigade, the Brigadier two paces in front of the rank of Colonels; his aids two paces on his right. and one retired; and the other brigade staff officers, those having the rank of field officers, in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors; and those below that rank, in the rank of company officers.

In passing in review, a Major-General will be four paces in front of the Colonel of the leading battalion of his division, and the Brigadiers will be on the right of the Colonels of the leading battalions of their brigades; staff officers on the left of their generals.

Upon occasions when the line exceeds two battalions, the reviewing officer may, at his option, to save time, cause them to march past in quick time. In such cases, the mounted officers only will salute.

A number of companies less than a battalion will be reviewed as a battalion, and a single company as if it were with the battalion. In the latter case, the company may pass in column of platoons.

If several brigades are to be reviewed together, or in one line, this further difference will be observed: the reviewing personage, joined by the General of the division, on the right of his division, will proceed down the line, parallel to its front, and when near the Brigadiers respectively, will be saluted by their brigades in succession. The music of each, after the prescribed salute, will play while the reviewing personage is in front or in rear of it, and only then.

The battalions will take, in marching, intervals between them of forty paces.

In marching in review, with several battalions, in common time, the music of each succeeding battalion will commence to play when the music of the preceding one has ceased, in order to follow its battalion.

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When marching in quick time, the music will begin to play when the rear company of the preceding battalion has passed the reviewing officer.

The reviewing officer or personage will acknowledge the salute, by raising or taking off his cap, or hat, when the commander of the troops salutes him; and, also, when the colors pass. The remainder of the time occupied by the passage of the troops he will be covered.

The review of Cavalry and Artillery will be conducted on similar principles, and according to the systems of instructions for those arms of service.

GUARD MOUNTING.

Camp and garrison guards will be relieved every twenty-four hours. The guards at outposts will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner, but this must depend on their distances from camp, or other circumstances, which may sometimes require their continuing on duty several days. In such cases, they must be previously notified to provide themselves accordingly.

Thirty minutes before guard mounting, a call will be sounded for the men warned for duty, to turn out on their company parades for inspection by the first sergeants, superintended by a commissioned officer of each company. Ten minutes after, a second call will be sounded for the duty men to repair to the regimental or garrison parade conducted by the first sergeants. Each detachment, as it arrives, will, under the direction of the Adjutant, take post on the left of the one that preceded it, in open order, arms shouldered, and bayonets fixed, the supernumeraries five paces in the rear of the men of their respective companies. If the guards are intended for the grand parade, they will take post in the order prescribed

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above, under the direction of the general staff officers, or his assistant, the adjutant of the day.

The following regulations respecting mounting guards, are drawn up with reference to the grand parade; with a few obvious variations, they will equally apply to regimental or garrison parade.

The ranks being opened and aligned, the officers of the guards will, at the word *front*, take post twelve paces in front of the center, in one line, according to rank, and with swords drawn—the sergeants in one rank, four paces in the rear of the officers, and the corporals in one rank, four paces in the rear of the sergeants—the whole facing to the front.

The Adjutant of the day will dress the lines, count the files, verify the details by reference to the written orders, and tell off the guards, whilst the general staff officer appoints the officers and non-commissioned officers to the several guards, and designates the post which they are to occupy.

The staff officer will then command:

1. *Officers and non-commissioned officers.* 2. *About*—FACE. 3. *Inspect your guards*—MARCH.

The commander of each guard then commands:

1. *Order arms.* 2. *Inspection of arms.*

The two highest in rank of each guard will divide the ranks between them, accompanied by the other officers, and inspect accordingly. During the inspection the band will play.

The inspection ended, the officers and non-commissioned officers will take post in their respective guards, as though each guard were a company of a battalion, in open order, under review; at which time, also, the officers of the day will take post in front of the center of the guards, the old officer of the

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day on the right of the new officer of the day, one pace retired.

The staff officer will now command:

1. *Parade*—REST. 2. *Troop*—BEAT OFF,

when the music, beginning on the right, will beat down the line in front of the officers of the guards to the left, and back to its place on the right, where it will cease to play.

The staff officer continues:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS. *Close order*—MARCH.

At the word *close order*, the officers will face about; at *march*, resume their posts in line. The officers having taken their posts in line, the staff officer will command:

Present—ARMS;

at which he will face to the new officer of the day, salute and report, "Sir, the guards are formed." The new officer of the day, after acknowledging the salute, will give the necessary instructions to the staff officer, who will cause the same to be executed, the staff officer giving the word of command. But if the staff officer should be senior to the officer of the day, he would report without saluting with the sword, and immediately retire. In this case, the Adjutant of the day would be instructed to give the orders in the following paragraph, or the officer of the day would give them himself.

The guard having shouldered arms, and performed such exercises as may be required by the officer of the day, the staff officer will again command:

1. *By guard (or platoon) right wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Pass in review.* 4. *Column forward.* 5. *Guide right.* 6. MARCH;

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when the whole will march past the officer of the day according to the order of review, conducted by the staff officer, marching on the left of the first division, the Adjutant of the day on the left of the last division.

When the column has passed the officer of the day, the guards will break off under their respective commanders, and take the route to the several posts assigned them, the staff officers breaking off at the same time; the music for the parade, which has wheeled out of column and taken post opposite the officer of the day, will cease, and the old officer of the day salute, and give the old or standing orders to the new officer of the day. The supernumeraries, at the same time, will be marched by the first sergeants to their respective company parades and dismissed.

Guards which are assigned to new posts, will be conducted to, and established in, them by the officer of the day, and the staff officer detached from headquarters for that purpose.

In bad weather, the ceremony of turning off guards on the usual parades may be dispensed with by the officer of the day, and the inspection be made under shelter; also, in case of guards which may have to mount in the night, or at the close of the day, after fatiguing marches, the ceremony of turning off may be dispensed with; but never that of inspection.

The officer of the day will always be present at guard mounting. No other officer, except a general officer, will interfere with, or give any order on the parade to the staff officer on duty there. The commander of the troops or garrison, though under the rank of General, is of course an exception to this rule.

The regiment that furnishes the Adjutant of the day, will also furnish the music for the grand parade.

The guards are to move in the greatest order to

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their respective posts, marching by platoons when the road will permit.

The officer of the old guard having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard, commands:

Present—ARMS.

The new guard will march, in quick time, past the old guard, at shouldered arms, officers saluting, and take post three or four paces on its right, where, being aligned with it, its commander will order:

Present—ARMS.

The two officers will then approach each other, and the relieving officer take his orders from the relieved. Both officers will then return to their respective guards and command:

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS. 2. *Order*—ARMS.

The officer of the new guard will now direct his sergeant to make a list of the guard, dividing them into three reliefs, and placing the most steady and experienced at the body of the guard, and at the remote and responsible posts, and will himself proceed to take possession of the guard-house or guard-tent, and the articles and prisoners in charge of the guard.

During the time of relieving the sentinels and of calling in the small posts, the commanders of the two guards will, when near the enemy, visit the avenues leading to the post, the old commander giving to the new all the information he may possess relative to the enemy.

The detachments and sentinels from the old guard having come in, it will be marched at shouldered arms along the front of the new guard, in quick time, the new guard standing at presented arms, officers

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saluting, and the music of both guards beating, except at the outposts, where it is prohibited.

On arriving at the camp or post, the commander will send the detachments composing it, under the charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer, to their respective regiments, unless the officer of the day should be present to inspect the old guard, when he will cause the same to be done under their proper officers. Before the men are dismissed, their pieces will be drawn, or discharged at a target; on rejoining their companies, the chiefs of squads will examine the arms, etc., of their men, and cause the whole to be put away in good order.

When the old guard has marched off fifty paces, the officer of the new guard will order his men to stack their arms, or place them in the arm-racks.

The commander of the guard will then make himself acquainted with all the instructions for his post, visit the sentinels and question them, the officers and non-commissioned officers, relative to the instructions they may have received from other persons of the old guard.

RELIEVING SENTINELS.

Sentinels will be relieved every two hours, unless the state of the weather, or other causes, should make it proper or necessary that it be done at shorter or longer intervals.

The first relief having been designated, and ordered two paces to the front, the corporal of the new guard will take charge of it, and go to relieve the sentinels, accompanied by the corporal of the old guard, who will take command of the old sentinels when the whole are relieved.

If the sentinels are numerous, the sergeants are to be employed, as well as the corporals, in relieving them.

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The relief, with arms at a support, in two ranks, will march by a flank, conducted by the corporal on the side of the leading front rank man, and the men will be numbered alternately in the front and rear rank, the man on the right of the front rank being No. 1. Should an officer approach, the corporal will command, carry arms, and resume the support arms when the officer is passed.

The sentinels at the guard-house or guard-tent, will be the first relieved and left behind; the one most distant will be the next relieved, and the others in succession, as the relief returns to the guard.

When a sentinel sees the relief approaching, he will halt, and face to it with his arms at a shoulder. At six paces, the corporal will command:

1. *Relief.* 2. HALT;

when the relief will halt and carry arms. The corporal will then add, "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 3," according to the number of the post,

Arms—PORT.

The two sentinels will, with arms at port, then approach each other, when the old sentinel, under the direction of the corporal, and in his hearing, will whisper the instructions to the new sentinel. This done, the two sentinels shoulder arms, and the old sentinel will pass, in quick time, to his place, in rear of the relief. The corporal will then command:

1. *Relief.* 2. *Support*—ARMS. 3. *Forward.* 4. MARCH;

and the relief proceeds in the same manner, until the whole are relieved.

A relief is always to be marched in the greatest order, and the corporals will be answerable that the

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sentinels, when relieving, perform their motions with spirit and exactness.

RECEPTION OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY BY THE GUARD.

When the sentry, before the guard, perceives the officer of the day approach, he will call, "Turn out the guard, officer of the day;" when the guard will be paraded, and salute him with presented arms.

When the officer of the day approaches the sentry, before the guard at night, the latter will challenge, "Who comes there?" and the first will answer, "Officer of the day." The sentinel will reply, "Halt; turn out the guard; officer of the day." The guard will be paraded, and the commander of it will direct the sergeant to advance, who will say, "Advance officer of the day, with the countersign." The officer of the day will give the countersign, when the sergeant, turning to the officer of the guard, says, "The countersign is right." The officer of the guard will then say, "Advance, officer of the day." He may also demand the parole, if he thinks necessary. The guard will stand at shouldered arms.

The officer of the day will examine the guard; see that they are vigilant; that none are absent, and that their arms and accouterments are in order; that the officers and non-commissioned officers are acquainted with their duty, and that the sentinels are properly posted, and have received proper orders.

GRAND ROUNDS.

The officer of the day, wishing to make his rounds, will direct an escort of a non-commissioned officer and two men to accompany him.

When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, the

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sergeant will answer, "Grand rounds," and the sentinel will reply, "Halt, grand rounds. Advance, sergeant, with the countersign." Upon which, the sergeant advances and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then cry, "Advance, rounds," and stand at a shoulder until they have passed.

When the sentinel before the guard challenges, and is answered "Grand rounds," he will reply, "Halt, grand rounds. Turn out the guard; grand rounds." Upon which the guard will turn out, and be drawn up in good order, at shouldered arms, the officers taking their posts. The officer commanding the guard will then order a sergeant and two men to advance towards the rounds, and challenge. When within ten paces, the sergeant will halt, and challenge briskly. The sergeant of the grand rounds will answer, "Grand rounds." The sergeant of the guard replies, "Stand, grand rounds. Advance, sergeant with the countersign." The sergeant of the rounds advances alone, and having given the countersign, returns to his round. The sergeant of the guard calls to his officer, "The countersign is right;" on which the officer of the guard calls, "Advance, rounds." The officer of the rounds then advances alone; the guard standing at shouldered arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard immediately to the officer, who keeps his post on the right, and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and demanding a new one, proceeds in the same manner to other guards.

All material instructions given to a sentinel on post by persons entitled to make grand rounds, ought to be promptly notified to the commander of the guard.

All general officers, as well as the commander of

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the post or garrison, may visit the guards, and go the grand rounds, and be received in the same manner as prescribed for the officer of the day.

OFFICER OF THE DAY.

As soon as the new guard has been marched off, the officer of the day will repair to the quarters of the commanding officer, and report himself, and receive such further instructions as may be necessary.

The officer of the day must see that the officer of the guard is furnished with the parole and countersign before retreat.

The officer of the day will visit the guards frequently during the day, at such times as he may deem necessary; and will also make his rounds, when he visits the guard at night, which must be done after 12 o'clock.

Upon being relieved, the officer of the day will make such remarks, in the report of the officer of the guard, as circumstances require, and present the same at head-quarters.

OFFICER OF THE GUARD.

It is the duty of officers on all guards to inspect all reliefs of sentinels, both when they go on, and come off their posts; to call the rolls frequently, and by every means in their power, to keep the men under their command in the most perfect state of vigilance and preparation. They will be responsible for the security of the prisoners and property committed to their charge; it will be their duty to suppress all riots and disorders, and in case of fire to give the alarm, and be instrumental in extinguishing it. They are also watchfully to superintend the conduct of the non-commissioned officers, taking care that they are correct in the performance of their duty; that they

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maintain a proper authority, and prevent every species of irregularity among the men. They must particularly ascertain that the corporals themselves are well informed with respect to the orders they are to deliver to the several sentinels, whom they must frequently visit, to be assured that they know their duty, and have received the proper instructions.

Officers commanding guards, when going to visit their sentinels, are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their absence, to the next officer in command.

The officers are to remain constantly at their guards, except while visiting their sentinels; nor are they to enter any house or place of public amusement.

Neither officers nor soldiers are, on any account, to take off their clothing or accouterments while they are on guard, but are always to be in their uniform, fully equipped for the service.

The officer who mounts the camp guard, must give orders to the sentinels not to suffer any person to pass in or out of camp, except by one of the guards; nor then, till the officer of the guard has examined him.

The officer of the guard must see that the countersign is duly communicated to the sentinels a little before twilight.

In case one of the guard desert, the officer of the guard must immediately change the countersign, and send notice thereof to the officer of the day, who is to communicate the same to the other guards, and to head-quarters.

The officer of the guard will send to the officer of the day at guard mounting, by a non-commissioned officer, a report of his tour of service.

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DUTIES OF SENTINELS.

Sentinels will not allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party; nor will they receive orders from any other than such persons, or the commanding officer, or the officer of the day; which orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard, by the officer giving them.

Orders or instructions to sentinels, will be given in the most distinct manner, and they will be held strictly accountable that all rules or regulations depending upon their vigilance and attention be punctually observed, or that breaches of them be immediately reported.

Sentinels must take the greatest care not to be surprised. They must keep themselves on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight and hearing, and will habitually walk their posts briskly to and fro. They will carry their arms at support, or on either shoulder, but will never quit them, or bring them to an order. In wet weather, if there be no sentry-box, they will secure arms.

For a sentinel to quit his post without leave, is one of the most serious military offenses. It is also forbidden to sentinels to hold conversation with any person, when not necessary for the proper discharge of their duty.

During the day sentinels on the outposts must stop every party of men whether armed or not, until they have been examined by the officer of the guard.

A sentinel placed over the colors or arms, must suffer no person to touch them, except by order of some officer, or a non-commissioned officer of the guard. If placed over a magazine or arsenal, or over supplies of any kind, he will call for the "Corporal of the Guard," if any person under the rank of officer

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wishes to enter or touch them. Placed over prisoners, he must suffer no person except an officer, or a non-commissioned officer of his guard, to converse with them; nor must he permit the prisoners to leave their place of confinement.

In case of disorder, a sentinel must call out, "The guard;" and if a fire take place, he must cry "Fire," adding the number of his post. If in either case the danger be great he must discharge his firelock before calling out.

It is the duty of sentinels to repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than their own, and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels.

Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will carry arms.

When a sentinel in his sentry box sees an officer approaching, he will stand at *attention*, and as the officer passes, will salute him, by bringing the left hand briskly to the musket, as high as the right shoulder.

The sentinel at the guard-house, or guard-tent, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call, "Turn out the guard."

Though the regulations dispense with guards turning out as a matter of compliment after sunset, yet sentinels will, when officers in uniform approach their posts, pay them proper attention, by facing to their proper front, and standing steady *shouldered arms*. This will be observed until the evening is so far advanced, that the sentinels begin challenging.

Immediately after receiving the countersign, and

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until *reveille*, sentinels must challenge all who approach them. They must not suffer any person to advance nearer than the point of their bayonet, until they have received the countersign, placing themselves in the position of *arms port* for that purpose.

A sentinel in challenging will call out, "Who comes there?" If answered, "Friend, with the countersign," and he be instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply, "Advance, friend, with the countersign." If answered "Friends," he will reply, "Halt, friends, advance one, with the countersign." If answered, "Relief," "Patrol," or "Grand rounds," he will reply, "Halt, advance sergeant, (or corporal,) with the countersign," and satisfy himself the party is what it represents itself to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, or if persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call, "Corporal of the guard."

All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe the greatest respect towards sentinels, and no officer or other person shall make use of any opprobious terms towards a soldier on his post, or attempt to maltreat him, in any manner, under pain of being punished for a breach of discipline.

ORDERS.

Orders are either general or special. General orders, issued from the head-quarters of the army, are styled "General Orders;" from other head-quarters, they are simply styled "Orders." They are the orders of the day, and are published as circumstances may render it necessary. They announce the orderly hours at head-quarters; the times and places of the distributions of supplies; the time and order of march; the hours of the different beats and signals, of guard-mounting, and the assembling of detachments; the

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regulations of police; the strength and composition of guards, and the periods of their relief; the number and grades of orderlies, the acts of Congress, and the regulations of the War Department which have reference to the troops, and with which they ought to be made acquainted; the appointing of General Courts Martial, Courts of Inquiry, Boards of Officers, and their sentences and opinions; the commendations or animadversions which the conduct of the troops may elicit, as well as exhortations suitable to particular occasions, and, in general, every occurrence proper to be communicated to the troops, or others interested.

Special orders are such orders as do not relate to the service in general. They have reference to particular objects and individuals only. They need not, therefore, be published to the whole army, or to the whole command of the officer who issues them. Besides the particular individual to whom such orders may be sent direct, they are to be communicated, as a matter of course, to Colonels, or other commanders whom they interest.

The parole, and countersign or watchword, are issued from the head-quarters of the highest in command. They are in the nature of orders, but are neither general nor special.

The head of the order will indicate the source from which it emanates, as well as the place and date, and the foot of the order will cite the name of the commander who gives the order.

ERRATA.

Page 170, in 6th line, for *piece*, read *head*. Page 219, in 12th line, for *Locker*, read *Socket*. Page 218, in 17th line, for *Socks*, read *Socket*. Page 221, in 8d line from bottom, after the word *wheel*, read *limber to the rear*. The limber inclines to the right and takes its place by wheeling about to the left, and the piece is limbered as before.

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GOOD FEET AND EASY SHOES WANTED FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—

Let me say a word to my fellow-volunteers, actual and prospective, in all the armies of all the States. A soldier needs, besides his soldierly drill—

I. Good Feet.

II. A good Stomach.

III. And after these, come the good Head and the good Heart.

But good feet are distinctly the first thing. Without them you cannot get to your duty. If a comrade, or a horse, or a locomotive, takes you on its back to the field, you are useless there. And when the field is lost, you cannot retire, run away, and save your bacon. Good shoes and plenty of walking make good feet. A man who pretends to belong to an infantry company ought always to keep himself in training, so that any moment he can march twenty or thirty miles without feeling a pang or raising a blister. A captain of a company who will let his men march with such shoes as I have seen on the feet of some poor fellows in this war, ought to be garroted with shoestrings, or at least compelled to play Pope and wash the feet of the whole army of the Apostles of Liberty. If you find a foot-soldier lying beat out by the roadside, desperate as a sea-sick man, five to one his heels are too high, or his soles to narrow or too thin, or his shoe is not made straight on the inside, so that the great toe can spread into its place as he treads..

I am an old walker over Alps, across the water, and over Cordilleras, Sierras, Deserts, and Prairies at home; I have done my near 60 miles a day without discomfort—and speaking from large experience, and with painful recollections of the suffering and death I have known for want of good feet on the march, I say to every volunteer: Trust in God; BUT KEEP YOUR SHOES EASY!

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18. Let the whole beard grow, but not longer than three inches. This strengthens and thickens its growth, and thus makes a more perfect protection for the lungs against dust, and of the throat against winds and cold in winter, while in the summer a greater perspiration of the skin is induced, with an increase of evaporation; hence, greater coolness of the parts on the outside, while the throat is less feverish, thirsty and dry.

19. Avoid fats and fat meats in summer and in all warm days.

20. Whenever possible, take a plunge into any lake or running stream every morning as soon as you get up; none at hand, endeavor to wash the body all over as soon as you leave your bed, for personal cleanliness acts like a charm against all diseases, always either warding them off altogether, or greatly mitigating their severity and shortening their duration.

21. Keep the hair of the head closely cut, say within an inch and a half of the scalp in every part, repeated on the first of each month, and wash the whole scalp plentifully in cold water every morning.

22. Wear woolen stockings and moderately loose shoes, keeping the toe and finger nails always cut close.

23. It is more important to wash the feet well every night, than to wash the face and hands of mornings; because it aids to keep the skin and nails soft, and to prevent chafings, blisters and corns, all of which greatly interfere with a soldier's duty.

24. The most universally safe position, after all stunnings, hurts and wounds, is that of being placed on the back, the head being elevated three or four inches only; aiding more than any one thing else can do to equalize and restore the proper circulation of the blood.

25. The more weary you are after a march or other work, the more easily will you take cold if you remain still after it is over, unless the moment you cease motion you throw a coat or blanket over your shoulders. This precaution should be taken in the warmest weather, especially if there is even a slight air stirring.

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a severely wounded comrade is, first to place him on his back, and then run with all your might for some water to drink; not a second ought to be lost. If no vessel is at hand, take your hat; if no hat, off with your shirt, wring it out once, tie the arms in a knot, as also the lower end, thus making a bag, open at the neck only. A fleet person can convey a bucketful half a mile in this way. I've seen a dying man clutch at a single drop of water from the fingers' end with the voraciousness of a famished tiger.

27. If wet to the skin by rain or by swimming rivers, keep in motion until the clothes are dried, and no harm will result.

28. Whenever it is possible, do, by all means, when you have to use water for cooking or drinking from ponds or sluggish streams, boil it well, and when cool, shake it or stir it, so that the oxygen of the air shall get to it, which greatly improves it for drinking. This boiling arrests the process of fermentation which arises from the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, thus tending to prevent cholera and all bowel diseases. If there is no time for boiling, at least strain it through a cloth, even if you have to use a shirt or trowser-leg.

29. Twelve men are hit in battle, dressed in red, where there are only five dressed in a bluish-grey—a difference of more that two to one; green, seven; brown, six.

30. Water can be made almost ice cool in the hottest weather, by closely enveloping a filled canteen, or other vessel, with woolen cloth kept plentifully wetted and exposed.

31. While on a march, lie down the moment you halt for a rest; every minute spent in that position refreshes more than five minutes standing or loitering about.

32. A daily evacuation of the bowels is indispensable to bodily health, vigor and endurance; this is promoted, in many cases, by stirring a tablespoonful of corn (Indian) meal in a glass of water, and drinking it on rising in the morning.

33. Loose bowels, namely, acting more than once a day, with a feeling of debility afterward, is the first step toward cholera; the best remedy is instant and perfect quietude of body, eating nothing but boiled rice with or without boiled milk; in more decided cases, a woolen flannel, with two thicknesses in front, should be bound tightly around the abdomen, especially if marching is a necessity.

34. To have "been to the wars" is a life lon honor, increasing with advancing years, while e died in defense of your country will be tl

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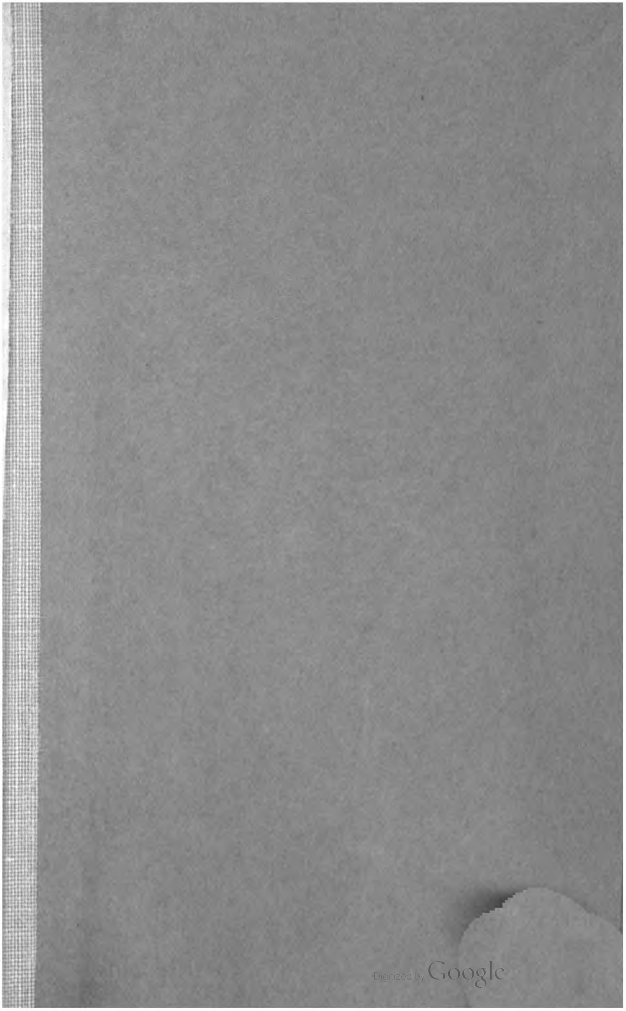
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